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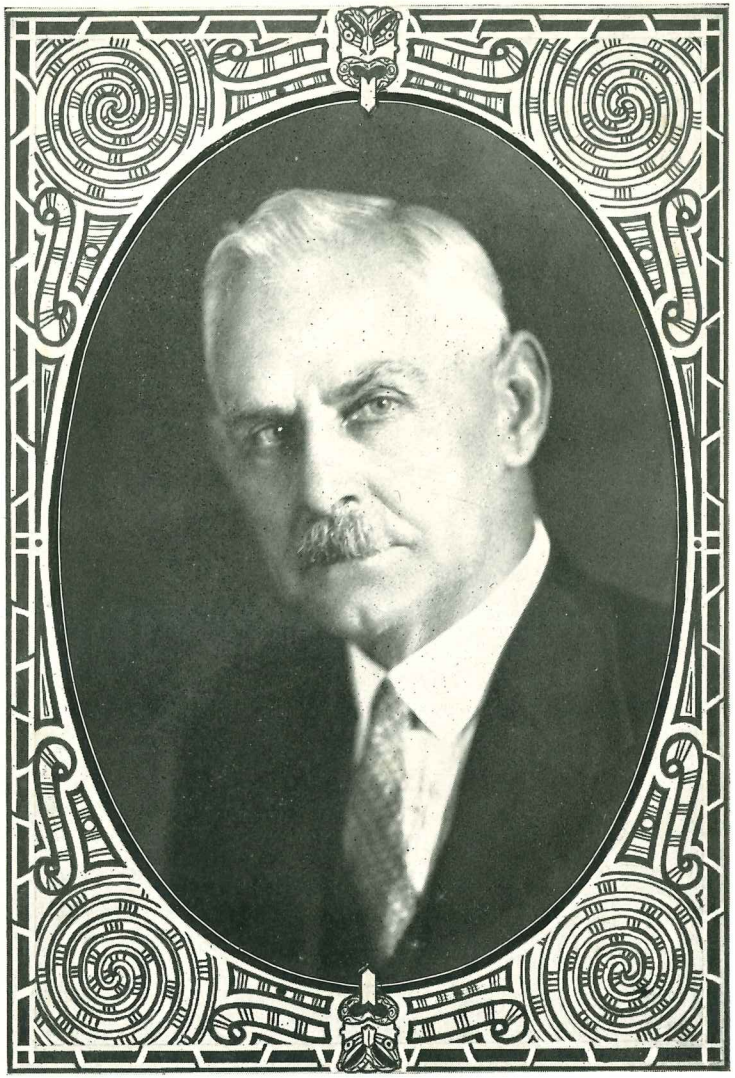

GEORGE FINN

DATUS

A Chronology of New Zealand from the Time of the Moa

By

GEORGE FINN

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FOURTH EDITION

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To the
Sons and Daughters
of
New Zealand's Early Pioneers
this book is
Affectionately Dedicated

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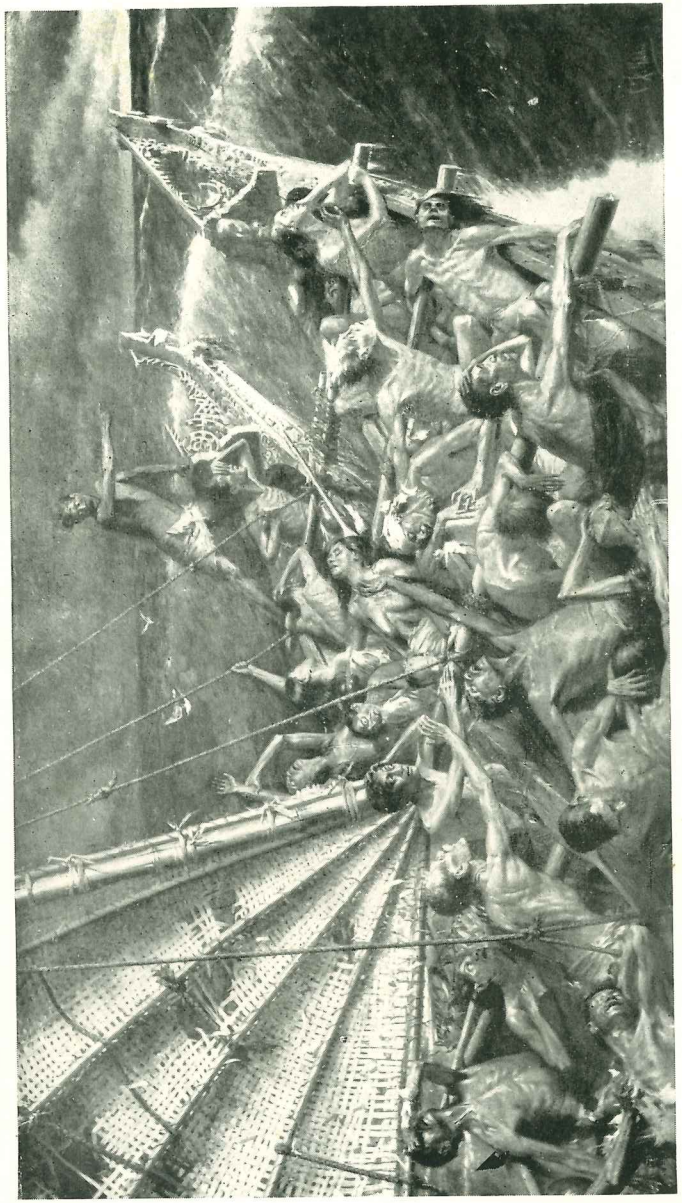
PREFACE

IT has been the author's good fortune to have had the opportunity of gaining, during his lifetime, a first-hand acquaintance with practically every part of New Zealand. He realises how generous Nature has been, and wishes that all New Zealanders could know more about the beautiful country they live in.

This book, however, is not intended to deal with the scenic wonders or the natural advantages of the country, but with events in its history, or at least some of them. He hopes that a perusal of its pages will bring back pleasant recollections to many of the older people, and provide something of educational value to the young. If it gives pleasure to either, it will have achieved its object.

It would be impossible to recall all the books and publications which have contributed to the compilation of this work. The Public Reference Library at Auckland and the Library of the "New Zealand Herald" have been of great assistance, while much information has been obtained from Jubilee Editions of the various newspapers. Information has also been willingly supplied by the General Manager of the New Zealand Railways, the Clerks of the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives, the Marine, Justice and Defence Departments, the Librarian at Wanganui, also the Town Clerks of Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Oamaru, Hokitika, Gisborne, Hamilton, Hawera, Nelson, Palmerston North, Wanganui and Wellington.

To each and all of these, grateful acknowledgement is tendered.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE "TAINUI," 1350, A.D.

Painting by Messrs. Steel and Goldie

(By kind permission of the Trustees of the Auckland Art Gallery)

The Coming of the Maori

The romance of New Zealand is the romance of the Maori—whence he came and how. Though a highly intelligent race, it had no written language with which to record its history, and this deficiency has cost investigators many years of patient toil, in comparing the language and studying the customs of the people, in order to confirm the traditions of the early navigators, and to establish the fact that the ancestors of the race came originally from some part of India. From there they appear to have moved to Java, about the beginning of the Christian era, and some five or six centuries later to Hawaiki. Their connection with New Zealand commences six or seven hundred years after that, when an adventurous navigator, named Kupe, of Raiatea, with a companion named Ngake, set out on a voyage of discovery in a canoe named Matahourua, and found New Zealand, or, as they called it, Te Aotea-Roa—"The Land of the Long White Cloud." After investigating round both islands, they returned and spread the news of their discovery. This does not appear to have caused any great amount of excitement, as it was not until a couple of centuries had passed by that another visit was made. This time a chief named Toi-te-huatahi, with a fairly large following, is reported to have landed at Whakatane, and to have joined up with the people he found already in possession. The two races intermarried and became one people, known as Te-Tini-o-Toi, or the myriads of Toi. The next migration, and the one with which we are most familiar, took place in 1350. Prior to this a dispute appears to have arisen among the chiefs with regard to the ownership of a precious jasper stone, named Poutini. It was in the possession of a chief named Ngahue, who was being driven from place to place by Hine-tu-a-hoanga, to whom another stone, named Whaiapu, belonged.*

*From "Polynesian Mythology and Ancient Traditional History of New Zealanders," by Sir George Grey.

Chronicle of Important Events in the History of New Zealand

Year.

925 A.D. (approx.)—Visit of Kupe, Polynesian navigator.

1150 (approx.)—Visit of Toi, and first settlement of Maoris in New Zealand.

1350 (approx.)—Arrival of first organised migration of Maoris from Hawaiki by the canoes Tainui, Arawa, Mata-Atua, Aotea, Takitumu, Oronta, Tokomaru, and others.

1550 Visit of Portugese to New Zealand claimed by Portugese, but no official record.

1642 Dec. 13—Discovery of New Zealand by Abel J. Tasman.

1643 Jan. 6—Tasman's departure from New Zealand.

1728 Oct. 27—Captain Cook born at Marton-in-Cleveland, England.
Nov. 3—Capt. Cook baptised in Church of St. Cuthbert.

1755 June 17—Captain Cook joined the Navy aboard H.M.S. "Eagle."

1762 Dec. 21—Captain Cook married Elizabeth Batts at Barking, England.

1768 Aug. 26—Captain Cook sailed from Plymouth on board "Endeavour," barque, 368 tons.
Called at Madiera, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra-del-Fuego.

1769 Jan. 27—Capt. Cook on board the "Endeavour" rounded the Horn.
April 13—Capt. Cook arrived at Royal Bay, Tahiti.
June 3—Observation Transit of Venus taken by Capt. Cook, at Papeete, Tahiti.
Oct. 7—New Zealand first sighted.
Oct. 9—"Endeavour" anchored in Poverty Bay.
Oct. 9—Capt. Cook, accompanied by Mr. Banks, naturalist, Dr. Solander, and a number of marines landed at Poverty Bay, where Gisborne now stands. First white people to tread the soil of New Zealand—Conversed with Maoris—Some Natives inclined to be hostile, and in self-defence Cook's men compelled to shoot six during their stay of three days.

Ngahue decided to go right away, so that he might find a place where his jasper stone would remain in peace, and in his search he found in the sea this island Aotea-roa, the northern end of New Zealand, and he thought he would land there. Then he felt that he was not far enough away from his enemy and that it would be better to go farther off with his jasper, so he coasted along and at length came to Arahura on the West Coast of the Middle Island, and he made that an everlasting resting-place for his jasper. He then broke off a portion of the jasper, took it with him and returned, and as he coasted along he at length reached Wairere (believed to be on the East Coast of the North Island). He visited Whangaparoa and Tauranga and thence he returned to Hawaiki, and reported that he had discovered a new country which produced moa and jasper in abundance. He now made two sharp axes from his jasper, Tutauru and Hau-hau-te-rangi. He also made some portions of it into images for neck ornaments, and some portions into ear ornaments. The name of one of the ear ornaments was Kaukaumatua, which was lately in the possession of Te Heu-Heu, and was lost as recently as 1846, when he was killed with a number of his tribe by a landslip. The axe Tutauru was also only lately lost by Purahokura and his brother Reutai, who were descended from Tama-ihu-toroa.

Ngahue, after returning to Hawaiki, where he found his people engaged in war, spread the news of the beautiful country of Aotea-roa, and some of them determined to come here. The first thing was to build a canoe, and for this purpose a large totara tree was felled at Rarotonga, on the opposite side of Hawaiki. Rata, Wahie-roa, Ngahue, and Parata, with the help of some other men skilled in the art of boat-building, completed the canoe, which they named the Arawa.

A chief named Hohu-roa, hearing that the Arawa was built, came to Tama-te-Kapua and begged the help of his workmen to hew out some canoes for him so that he could accompany them on their journey. Other canoes were completed and named in the following order:—Tainui, Matatua, Taki-tumu, Kura-hau-po, Toko-maru, Matuwhaora and others.

CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1769 Oct. 10—Union Jack hoisted at Poverty Bay by Capt. Cook and possession of country taken on behalf of King George III.
Nov. 13—British Flag again hoisted by Capt. Cook at Mercury Bay.
Nov. 10—Observation Transit of Mercury from Shakespeare Cliff, Mercury Bay.

1770 Jan 23—Capt. Cook first sighted Strait named after him.
Feb. 1—Capt. Cook hoisted Union Jack on hill, Queen Charlotte Sound and took formal possession of the land in the name of His Majesty King George III.
March 31—Capt. Cook departed from New Zealand.
April 29—Capt. Cook anchored for the first time in Australian waters.

1771 July 13—Captain Cook arrives London after his three years' wonderfully successful voyage of discovery.
August 14—Captain Cook received by the King. Rewarded with a Captain's commission.

1772 July—Captain Cook, in command of the "Resolution," accompanied by Captain Furneaux in charge of the Adventure, leaves England on his second voyage to the South Pacific.

1773 March 25—Captain Cook arrives at Dusky Sound. After refitting, sailed for Queen Charlotte Sound.
Dec. 17—Captain Furneau's men massacred, Queen Charlotte Sound.

1774 Nov. 10—Captain Cook takes his departure from New Zealand.

1775 July 13—Captain Cook returns to England after an absence of 3 years and 18 days, with the loss of only one man from disease, which did not originate on the ship.

1775 Captain Cook was promoted to post-captain's rank and honours were showered upon him by the leading scientific societies.

1776 June—Captain Cook sets out on his third and last voyage in command of the "Resolution" and "Discovery," with orders for the Cape, New Zealand, the Society Islands and the Pacific Coast of North America.

1777 Feb. 12—Arrived at Ships Cove, Qn. Charlotte Sound.
Feb. 25—Takes final departure from New Zealand.

1778 Captain Cook off the Coast of Alaska.

1779 Jan.—Arrived at Hawaii.
Feb. 14—Killed by Natives. (See special article, page 27).

1788 Jan. 18—Sheep (29) first introduced into New South Wales by Governor, Arthur Phillip, from Cape of Good Hope, also cattle (1 bull, 4 cows, 1 calf).

THE COMING OF THE MAORI.

The names of the axes with which they hewed out these canoes were Hau-hau-te-rangi and Tutaura. These axes were made of the block of greenstone brought back by Ngahue to Hawaiki, which was called "the fish of Ngahue." When the boats were completed, arrangements were made for the departure by taking on board the necessary supply of food and water. When all was ready and the moon was favourable, there was a great leave-taking and on embarking on their adventurous undertaking they were addressed by a Hawaikian patriarch in the following manner:—

"Now do you, my children, depart in peace; and when you reach the land you are going to, do not follow after the deeds of Tu, the God of War, for if you do, you will perish as if swept away by the wind. Follow, rather, quiet and peaceful occupations, as you will then die quietly a natural death. Go then, and live in peace with all men, and leave war and strife behind you. Depart and dwell in peace. War and its evils are driving you from your fatherland; live, then, in peace where you are going; conduct yourselves like men; but build up a great and powerful people."

Eventually the coast of New Zealand was sighted, and it must have been a welcome sight to the surviving occupants of the boats. The first canoe to arrive was the Tainui, which was followed by the Arawa, and, so far as is known, all the canoes arrived safely. The first landing was at Whanga-Paraoa (Bay of Plenty). The first act after landing was to plant the sweet potato, which they had brought with them, and to hunt around in search of some fresh food. After resting a while and recovering from the long voyage a korero was held, and it was decided that the different canoe parties should not reside in the same place, but that they should separate and each select a piece of territory on which to settle. It was soon found that they were not the only occupants of the land. Some of their race had found their way here long before, and their numbers had multiplied exceedingly. However, an amicable arrangement was soon arrived at, and it was agreed that the different sets of immigrants should settle together, and they soon intermarried and became one people.

After recovering from the effects of the voyage the new arrivals set out in their canoes in search of a suitable place

CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

1788 June 30—Kermadec Islands sighted by Captain Leverne, H.M. transport "Lady Penrhyn."

1789 April 28—Mutiny of the "Bounty"—Captain Bligh with 18 men cast adrift in open boat—Mutineers settled on Pitcairn Island—Captain Bligh reached Java, June 14, having travelled 3618 miles.

1791 H.M.S. "Discovery," Captain Van Couver, visited Dusky Sound.
Nov. 29—Chatham Islands, 375 sq. miles, discovered by ship "Chatham"—Union Jack hoisted by Lt. Broughton.

1792 January—"William and Ann," Captain Ed. Bunker, visited Doubtless Bay—first whaler on N.Z. coast.
May—Marion du Fresne with two ships "Marquis de Castries" and "Mascarin" anchored at Bay of Islands—French attacked by Natives—28 of the party and Commander killed and eaten.
Dec. 1—First sealing party landed at Dusky Sound.

1793 H.M. Storeship "Daedalus" visited Doubtless Bay. Two Maoris were kidnapped and taken to Norfolk Island. They were exceedingly well treated by Governor King, who accompanied them back to New Zealand a few months later.
Two Spanish corvettes visit Doubtful Sound.
Nov. 17—Sunday Island discovered by Capt. D'Entrecasteaux, ship "L'Esperance."

1794 Brig "Fancy," Captain Brampton, visits Thames and loads spars.

1795 Oct. 27—Sinking of the "Endeavour" at Facile Harbour, Dusky Sound. (Not Capt. Cook's "Endeavour.")

1798 October—Scow "Hunter," Captain Jas. Fearn, sailed from Thames with cargo of spars for China. Natives helped to transport the spars to the water's edge.

1800 Antipodes group, 8 sq. miles, discovered by Captain Pendleton.

1801 The "Plumier," Captain Wm. Reid, loaded at Thames with spars.
The "Royal Admiral" loaded with spars at Thames; sailed for Tahiti, where some of the spars were landed; afterwards proceeded to China.
"Eliza," "Britannia," "Albion" sailed from New Zealand with whale oil for England.

1802 "Speedy," "Venus" and "Britannia" loaded with whale oil; sailed from New Zealand.

1803 "Greenwich," Captain Law, arrived Sydney en route to London with 209 tons of whale oil procured off the coast of New Zealand.
"Venus," "Alexander," "Albion," and "Harriet," whaling vessels, left New Zealand with oil.

to settle in. The Arawa was the first to leave, followed by the Tainui, and the Tokomaru. After travelling north as far as the North Cape, they returned, and the Arawa continued on until it arrived back at the Bay of Plenty. The Tainui, after exploring the Hauraki Gulf in company with the Tokomaru and the Aotea, landed at Tamaki, afterwards proceeding up the creek to Taw-oma, when it was found that a large sheet of water existed across the narrow isthmus, so they determined to drag their canoes over to a place called Otahuhu and to launch them again on what is now known as the Manukau Harbour.

The first canoe to be safely transported was the Tokomaru, which was got across with little difficulty. The Tainui proved to be more troublesome, but was eventually safely launched in the Manukau as well as the Aotea, the latter in charge of a famous chief named Turi.

Further investigations revealed the entrance to the harbour on the West Coast, through which they passed out into the open sea once again. They travelled southward as far as Mokau and later returned to a harbour they called Aotea, near Kawhia. Here the canoes were hauled up, and a further halt was made. From there migrations on foot took place to various parts of the North Island.

Turi was in search of a spot described by Kupe as a place "where the earth smelt sweet and the river flowed toward the setting sun.' He and his people travelled on, passed Mokau, Waitara, Mangati, Matakitaki, Ngamotu, Tapawae, Oakura, Kaupokonui, Tangahoe, Ohingahape, Whitikau, and lastly Patea was reached. Here Turi knelt down, smelt the soil, and said "Ka patea tatoru," meaning that he was relieved of his burdens—he had reached the river Kupe had described. Patea thus became one of the first of the Maori settlements in that part of New Zealand. Turi chose the south side of the river near the heads for his resting-place, naming it Rangitawhi. A large meeting-house was erected, which he named Matangerei. A storehouse and an altar for their religious ceremonies followed. The tribes then set to work to clear and cultivate the land. They had brought with them—presumably from the Kermadecs, where they evidently landed on their way to New Zealand—some karaka berries, which they planted on the north bank of the river, and from these

1805 March 28—"Scorpion" arrived Sydney with oil from New Zealand.
April 25—"Harriet," 227 tons, arrived Sydney with oil from New Zealand.
May 16—"Ann," 288 tons, arrived Sydney with oil from New Zealand.
May 3—"Britannia" arrived Sydney with oil from N.Z.
Sept. 28—"Elizabeth and Mary," "Adams," "John Sebastian," "Hannah and Eliza" arrived Sydney with oil from New Zealand.

1806 Auckland Islands, 140 sq. miles, discovered by Captain Bristow in a whaler.
Ship "Venus" visited East Coast of New Zealand—She was taken by convicts at Port Dalrymple, Tasmania—Their visits to New Zealand gave rise to the Nga-puhi southern expedition.

1807 Defeat of Hongi and Nga-puhi tribe at Moremonui, 10 miles south of Maunganui Bluff, Kaipara.

1809 Aug. 14—Murder of passengers and crew, ship "Boyd," at Whangaroa.

1810 Campbell Islands, 40 sq. miles, discovered by Captain Hazelburgh, brig "Perseverance."

1813 April 19—Brig "Perseverance" left Sydney with Messrs. Jones, Gordon, Williams and other Sydney merchants on visit to South Island to open up flax trade.
May 3—Bluff Harbour named Port Macquarie, after the then Governor of N.S.W. by Sydney merchants.

1814 Dec. 22—Rev. Samuel Marsden arrived at Bay of Islands—Introduced Christianity to New Zealand—Brought with him horses, cattle, sheep and poultry, first in New Zealand.
Dec. 25—First sermon in New Zealand preached at Bay of Islands by Rev. Samuel Marsden.
Hongi Hika visited New South Wales.

1815 August—Attempted capture of the "Trial" and "Brothers" at Kennedy Bay.

1817-1821—Maori dictionary compiled by Prof. Lee of Cambridge University, with the aid of Tui and Titoria, two of Marsden's Maori students.

1818—Expedition to East Cape by Hongi and Morenga.

1819-20—Patnore, Nene, and Te Rauparaha's raid on Taranaki and Port Nicholson.

1819 James Kemp's house at Kerikeri Mission Station built—Oldest house in New Zealand.

1820 May 3—First plough used in New Zealand, used by Mr. W. J. Kemp, at Keri Keri. (Plough now on exhibition at Old Colonist Section, Auckland Art Gallery.)
August—"Prince Regent" the first vessel to enter Auckland and Hokianga Harbours.

trees the seed was carried to other parts of the country. From this time on, to the arrival of Captain Cook, some four to five hundred years later, the Maoris held undisputed possession of the islands.

When a branch of the Ngaitahu crossed over to the South Island from Wanganui, a section of them, the Ngauhairangi, settled at Arahura. Subsequently a further contingent of the Ngaitahu, incited by reports of the existence of large deposits of greenstone, attacked the Ngauhairangi tribe and killed all except a few women and children. A portion of the Ngaitahu settled on the West Coast, and their descendants have since remained there, managing to hold out against tribes which attacked them. The causes of dispute concerned the right of catching weka, kiwi and kakapo in the Arahura, Hokitika, Upper Grey and Buller districts. On one occasion two chiefs, Niho and Takarei, with their followers, conquered the country as far as the Hokitika River. They settled down at Mawhera (Greymouth), and finally, fearful of attack, they returned to Massacre Bay.

When Captain Cook came he estimated the population of the Maoris as 100,000. Some sixty years later it was estimated by the Rev. Henry Williams as 200,000. The Maori population to-day is about 70,000.

It isn't luck or some special gift of ability or genius that finally rounds up success. It's hard work—steady sticktoativeness day in and day out, six days in the week, tending your own little plot of life and keeping it free from weeds, and an honest day of resting and upbuilding on the seventh, with the keynote of integrity sounding through the whole, from the beginning of Sunday morning to the ending of Saturday night.

A REMINDER.

First visit of Royalty to New Zealand.
H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh,
On board H.M.S. "Galatea."
April 11th to June 1st, 1869.

1820 Visit of Hongi Hika, Chief of the Nga-puhi tribe, to England—Introduced to King George IV.
H.M.S. "Coromandel" visited Coromandel.
Rev. Samuel Marsden travelled from Wai-te-mata via Kaipara to Bay of Islands—the first white man to do so.

1821 Return of Hongi-Hika to New Zealand.
Beginning of wars by Hongi-Hika.
Migration of Ngati-Toa Natives from Kawhia to Otaki.
Chief Te Rauparaha.
Nov.—Fall of Mauinaina Pa, Auckland Isthmus, to Hongi.
May—Fall of Te-Totara Pa, Thames, to Hongi.

1822 Ship "Providence" (Captain Herd) loaded kauri spars at Hokianga for England.

1823 Captain Guard commenced trading between New South Wales and New Zealand.
May—Fall of Mokoia Pa, Rotorua Lake, to Hongi.
Aug. 3—Rev. Henry Williams with wife and two children arrived and settled at Paihia, Bay of Islands. Soon after joined by brother William (1825) and together lived at Paihia nine years.
Church of England Missionary Station founded at Paihia in charge of Rev. Henry Williams.
June 23—First wedding in New Zealand, at Meta Hui, the old mission-house, Bay of Islands, between Phillip Tapsell, first mate of the ship "Asp," and Maria Ringa, a Maori girl of high birth. Officiating minister, Rev. Thos. Kendall. Witnesses: W. F. Wilson, master of the ship "Royal Sovereign," and Captain W. D. Baird, of the "Asp."

1823 Sept. 7—"Brampton" wrecked when leaving Bay of Islands for Sydney. Rev. Samuel Marsden a passenger. In consequence he was delayed in N.Z. till 14th November, when he sailed by the "Dragon."

1823-8 British subjects in New Zealand under jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, New South Wales.

1824 Fall of Te Whetumaterau Pa, near East Cape, to Pomare.
Aug. 15—Rev. Rich Davis arrived at Bay of Islands.

1825 Great defeat of Ngati-Whatua at Te Ikuaranganui, Kaipara, to Hongi.

1826 First Wesleyan Mission Station was established in Mangungu, almost opposite Kohu Kohu. The cemetery at this place is probably the oldest in New Zealand. Burials took place as far back as 1812.

1826 Launching of mission vessel, "Herald."
Jan. 10—Hongi Hika wounded at Hokianga.
Opening of trading stations, Bay of Islands, by Gilbert Mair, Hokianga, by a Sydney firm.

Tasman's Visit

At the time when the Great Civil War was engaging the attention of Englishmen, the Dutch, whose navigators had roamed the seas and founded many colonies, decided to send an expedition to explore the seas of the South Pacific. Two small vessels, the "Heemskirk" and the "Zeehaen," were equipped and sailed from Batavia under the command of Captain Abel Janz Tasman, accompanied by his brother, Gerritt. He first visited Mauritius, an island which the Dutch had acquired from the Portugese a few years previously. Directing his vessels first in a southerly direction and then easterly, he sighted some land on the 24th of November, 1642. He followed the southern coast, and eventually dropped anchor in what is now known as Frederick Henry Bay, situated north of Storm Bay, and east of Hobart. The next day, the 2nd of December, 1642, he landed and hoisted the Dutch flag upon a post he erected. After he and his companions had carved their names on the post, they rejoined their ships and continued their journey round the east coast. On their way they discovered a small island which they named Maria, and later another island, which they named Schouten. Thinking that the land on which they had planted their flag, and named Van Diemen's Land, after the Governor-General of Batavia (later changed to Tasmania), was part of the great continent which was known to exist, they directed their journey eastward, with the result that about a week later they sighted a large stretch of high land lying to the south-east. That was on the 13th December, 1642. The next day Tasman anchored his vessels off Cape Foulwind and remained in the vicinity for a few days. He then rounded Cape Farewell and anchored again in Golden Bay. There he observed large numbers of natives on the beach, many of whom later put off in their canoes and cautiously approached the strange vessels, taking stock of the white men—the first they had seen. They showed no inclination to respond to the friendly overtures, and Tasman, thinking a closer contact might bring better results, sent one of his boats with seven men to try and negotiate with the natives at closer quarters. As soon as the

1826 First sawmiller, Mercury Bay—Captain Dacre.
Oct. 26—Ship "Rosanna," Captain Herd, with 60 emigrants arrived Bay of Islands—Afterwards proceeded to Hokianga—First attempt at colonisation—Only four landed, Messrs. Gillies, McLean, Nesbitt and Nimmo—Remainder insisted on being taken back to England in terms of agreement—Vessel proceeded to Sydney, where stores were sold—Some of the party remained in New South Wales.

1827 Destruction of Mission Station at Whangaroa by Hongi forces.
Capt. Dumont D'Urville anchored in Auckland Harbour.
"Astrolabe," Captain Dumont D'Urville, first vessel to go through French Pass.
Jan. 22—Croixelles Harbour discovered by Captain Dumont D'Urville; ship "Astrolabe."
Whaling settlement established at Te Awaite, Tory Channel, by Captain Guard.

1828 Lieutenant McDonnell, a retired officer of the British Navy, settled at Horeke, Hokianga, and commenced shipbuilding.
March 7—Death of Hongi-Hika at Whangaroa from wounds received at Hokianga.
The "Maquarie," Captain Kent, the first vessel to enter Kawhia Harbour.

1829 Joseph Price lived at Little River. Died Christchurch, 1901, aged 92.
March—Brig "Hawes" captured at Whakatane by Maoris.

1830 During the year 28 vessels, averaging 110 tons, made in the aggregate 56 vovages between Sydney and New Zealand.
Printing press brought from Sydney by Rev. W. Yate, the first in New Zealand.
March 6—Battle of Kororareka between two Nga-puhi tribes.
Agricultural Mission and School established at Waimate North, 12 miles inland from Paihia.
Te Rauparaha's capture of Tama-i-haranui at Akaroa, aided by Captain Stewart of the brig "Elizabeth."
Battle of Taumata-wiwi, near Cambridge.

1830-5 Translated portions of Scripture, the Catechism, and a selection of hymns printed in Sydney.

1831 Establishment of Whaling Station at Tory Channel.
Application of 13 Maori Chiefs for protection of King George IV.
Jan.—First white settler, Andrew Powers, arrived at Wellington by boat from Kapiti.
Oct. 11—Second wedding in New Zealand at Paihia, Bay of Islands: William G. Puckey, a missionary and

boat was clear of the ship the natives paddled towards it and attacked the occupants, with the result that four of the men from the ship were killed and one at least was carried away, and would no doubt be eaten by the cannibals. Tasman, finding it impossible to overcome the hostile attitude of the natives, decided to abandon the attempt. He named the place "Murderers' Bay," and took his departure. Adverse winds directed his journey northwards. He passed Cape Egmont and a few days later rounded the North Cape, naming its western point Cape Maria van Diemen, after the wife of the Governor of Batavia.

On the 5th of January, 1643, he attempted to land on the larger island of the Three Kings, which were named by him in commemoration of the Epiphany. A boat was lowered and approached the shore, but the heavy surf, and the appearance on the beach of a large number of stalwart savages armed with clubs, checked his progress and the boat returned to the ship. Tasman, being unfavourably impressed with the prospect of being able to make friends, decided to take his departure and sailed away eastward the next day. The time had not arrived for the Maori to be disturbed in his monopoly of the Land-of-the-Long-White-Cloud.

At the end of life we shall not be asked how much pleasure we had in it, but how much service we gave in it; not how full it was of success, but how full it was of sacrifice; not how happy we were, but how helpful we were; not how ambition was gratified, but how love was served.

—Hugh Black.

Success is the most natural thing in the world. The man who does not succeed has placed himself in opposition to the laws of the universe. The world needs you—it wants what you produce—you can serve it—and, if you do, it will reward you—richly.

A REMINDER.

Second visit of Royalty to New Zealand.
The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York to New Zealand, on board "Ophir."
June 10th to June 27th, 1901.

1831 teacher among the Maoris, married to Miss Matilda Davis, daughter of the Rev. Richard Davis, of Waimate North. (First white wedding in New Zealand).
Nov.—Whaling station estab. Otago Harbour by Welles Bros., Sydney; vessel "Lucy Ann," Captain Owen.
Oct. 26—Fall of Kaiapohia (Canterbury) to Te Rauparaha.
First acorn planted in New Zealand at Waimate N.
Dec.—Pukerangiora Pa, Waitara, fell to Waikato (chief).

1832 Repulse of Waikato at Nga-motu Pa, nr. Dicky Barrett.
Nov. 11—Rev. Joseph Matthews, the first white man to arrive in Kaitaia, and afterwards for sixty years its pastor.
William Gilbert Puckey, coadjutor of Rev. Matthews, also arrived Kaitaia same month. Each of these married daughters of the Rev. Richard Davis, who arrived Bay of Islands, August 15, 1824. Rev. Joseph Matthews had four sons and two daughters; Wm. G. Puckey, five sons and three daughters.

1833 May 5—Arrival at Bay of Islands of Mr. Jas. Busby, C.E.—Appointed British Resident in New Zealand.

1834 Sheep farm established Mana Island by W. G. Bell.
April 29—"Harriet" wrecked at Cape Egmont—Crew attacked by Natives.
Oct. 1—Waimate Pa, Opunake, captured by party from H.M.S. "Alligator"—First occasion of H.M. troops being engaged in New Zealand.
Battle of Horowhenua and Pakekutu, near Otaki.
Henry Williams' first visit to East Cape.
First missionaries arrived, Gisborne, and five years later a Mission was formed by late Rev. William Williams, afterwards first Bishop of Waiapu.

1835 First wool from New Zealand exported to Hobart, shipped from Mana Island and from Clendon farm, Bay of Islands.
Lieutenant Thomas McDonnell appointed additional British Resident for New Zealand at Hokianga.
H.M.S. "Beagle," Captain Fitzroy, visited Bay of Islands, was accompanied by C. Darwin, the great naturalist, whose stay in New Zealand was limited to ten days.
Party of whalers established themselves at a point near the Mataura river, and in 17 days killed 11 whales.
Jan. 4—Printing press set up at Paihia by W. Colenso.
The declaration of independence by the Maoris of New Zealand—To be called United Tribes of New Zealand.
Conquest of Chatham Islands by Ngati-Awa.
Whaling station established at Ikoraki Bay, Akaroa, by George Hempleman.

The Discovery of New Zealand by Captain Cook

What David Livingstone, the great inland explorer, did for Africa, Captain James Cook, the greatest navigator of the sea, did for New Zealand. They were both born of humble but respected parents. Both were men of exceptional qualities. Both were world wide benefactors, and both sacrificed their lives at duty's call. Great as they were as explorers, they were greater still as men, and both their names and their deeds will live till the end of time. Such, then, is a brief introduction to the man who was born on the 27th October, in the year 1728, at Marton, in Yorkshire, and who one week later was baptized and given the name of James Cook. His father was an agricultural labourer, who already had a large family, and was quite unable to give his children any education. But James turned out to be a bright boy, and was popular with everyone in the village where he lived. He attracted the attention of an old lady, who taught him to read. A little later his father's employer took a fancy to the boy, and gave him some schooling. At the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to a haberdasher at Staithes, ten miles north of Whitby. James was not filling his right vocation, and it is not surprising that soon afterwards we hear of him commencing his sailoring career on board the "Freelove," a barque of 450 tons, belonging to John Walker, a quaker shipowner, of Whitby. After spending some years in the coastal trade, he entered the Navy in 1755, as an able seaman, and in four years he rose to the rank of master. For about ten years he was engaged about the St. Lawrence and the shores of Newfoundland. He was present at the famous landing beneath the Heights of Abraham, and his wonderful ability in naval survey work, which was executed under the most arduous and hair-raising circumstances, won for him a bounty of £50, and special recognition from Admiral Colville, when the "Northumberland" was paid off in October, 1763. During this time he devoted himself to the study of mathematics

1836 Riverton founded by Capt. John Howell.
March 28—Maketu Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Waikato.
May 9—Te Tuma Pa, Bay of Plenty, fell to Te Arawa, Rotorua.
Aug. 6—Battle at Matai-puku, Waikato beat Te Arawa.
Oct.—Seige of Toka-a-kuku, Tekaha, Bay of Plenty.

1837 Serious fighting among the Natives at Bay of Islands—Captain Hobson, HM.S. "Rattlesnake," sent from Sydney to protect British residents.
New Zealand Company formed in England.
Whaling station started at Waikouaiti by Messrs. Long and Wright; passed in 1838 into possession of John Jones, of Dunedin, who purchased from the Maoris all the land between Waikouaiti River and Mata-inaka Head and ten miles back.

1838 Jan. 10—Landing of R.C. Bishop Pompallier with priest and religious brother at Hokianga.
June 16—Fathers Baty, Epalle and Petit, of the Society of Mary, arrived at Bay of Islands as the first reinforcements to assist Bishop Pompallier in extending his missionary work.
Dec.—Fathers Petitjean, Viard, Comte and Chevron, also Brother Atale (Marists), arrived in the Bay of Islands, the centre of the Mission.
Sept. 1—H.M.S. "Pelorus" discovers Pelorus Sound.

1839 J. C. Bidwell arrived Bay of Islands in his own ship from Sydney, thence to Tauranga, and from there hiked over to Ngaruhoe and climbed it.
Mr. Wm. Hirst purchased from the Chief Tuhawaiti a large tract of land immediately north of Moeraki, extending in a north-by-east direction five miles along the shore to the land called Puke-mata (the face of the hill) and extending backwards about thirty miles. The town of Hampden is situated in Block I, proclaimed a municipality 8th September, 1879; area, one sq. mile.
From 1st July to 31st December, 1839, 75 vessels entered Bay of Islands.
April—Taking of the French whaler "Jean Bart" at Chatham Islands by the Maoris.
May 12—Departure from London of preliminary expedition of New Zealand Company, ship "Tory."
June 15—New Zealand Company receive applications from intending emigrants.
June 15—Issue of Letters Patent authorising the Government of N.S.W. to include within the limits of that Colony any territory that might be acquired by Her Majesty in New Zealand.
July 29 New Zealand Company hold first land ballot in London.

and otherwise qualified himself for the highest rank in the Navy. He mastered Euclid, and taught himself astronomy. In 1768 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and was placed in command of the "Endeavour," a 22-gun, bluff-bowed barque of 368 tons, which had been appointed to convey an expedition to the Pacific for the observation of the Transit of Venus. The "Endeavour" sailed on the 25th August, 1768, with 98 souls and 18 months' stores aboard. Cook had a friend with him in Sir Joseph Banks, an eminent botanist. They called in at Madeira, Rio de Janeiro and Tierra del Fuego, rounding the Horn on 27th January and arrived at Royal Bay, Tahiti, on the 13th April, 1769. After a successful observation of the Transit of Venus on the 3rd June, Cook proceeded with the second part of his mission, which was to explore the waters of the South Pacific. It was then an unknown ocean as far as England was concerned, although it was generally understood that land existed and had been sighted by some of the expeditions from Spain, Portugal and Holland. Cook sailed on and on, and after a period of about four months he made his first discovery. On the 7th of October the doctor's boy on board the ship, named Nicholas Young, broke the monotony by shouting excitedly that land was in sight. All hands were quickly making for a point of vantage in order to get a view of the new land. Cook cruised around for a couple of days before coming too near the shore, and on Monday, 9th October, cast anchor in Poverty Bay, about two miles from the mouth of a small river, since named the Turanganui, on which Gisborne now stands. That evening Captain Cook, accompanied by Sir Jos. Banks, Dr. Solander and a party of marines, landed at a point now called Boat Harbour, where a monument was erected in 1906. He was met by a party of natives, who would have eaten him and all his crew if they had had the chance, but Cook came prepared for a hostile reception. He had with him a native priest of high rank, named Tupaea, and a servant boy of twelve named Taieto, both from Tahiti, and with the assistance of Tupaea he was able to make himself understood quite well by the natives. Several of these, however, were unable to restrain themselves, and in self-defence they were shot by members of Cook's party, very much to his regret. He landed again the next day, Tuesday, the 10th of

1839 Sept. 6—First number of N.Z. Gazette printed in London.
Sept. 16—Sailing of first body of New Zealand Company's emigrants from London.
Sept. 20—Arrival in Port Nicholson of ship "Tory" with preliminary expedition New Zealand Company, under Colonel Wakefield, after first calling at Port Hardy and D'Urville Island.
Sept. 20—First settlers arrive, Marlborough, from Wellington.
Sept. 27—First deed of purchase of land occupied by Wellington City and suburbs. Consideration: 100 red blankets, 2 tierces of tobacco, 2 cases of soap, 48 iron pots, 21 kegs gunpowder, 15 fowling pieces, 1 keg lead slabs, 1 cask ball cartridges, 100 tomahawks, 100 cartouche boxes, 1 case pipes, 40 pipe tomahawks, 50 steel axes, 2 doz. spades, 12 bullet moulds, 12 dozen shirts, 20 jackets, 1200 fishhooks, 300 yards cotton duck, 60 red nightcaps, 100 yards check, 200 yards calico, 2 doz. slates, 2 doz. handkerchiefs, 10 doz. looking-glasses, 200 pencils, 10 doz.pairs scissors, 10 doz. pocket-knives, 1 doz. umbrellas, 1 doz. pairs shoes, 2 lbs. beads, 1 doz. hats, 1 gross jewsharps, 100 yards ribbon, 10 doz. combs, 1 doz. razors, 2 suits clothes. 6 doz hoes, 2 doz. adzes, 1 doz. shaving boxes and brushes, 1 doz. sticks sealing wax. Signature of Maori chiefs: Matangi, Te Puni, Puakawa, Te Kaeaea, Kawia, Tuarua, Wi Tako, Tingatoro, Tuati.
Oct. 16—Battle of Te-Kuiti-tanga, Otaki.
Nov.—Mr. W. B. Rhodes landed by the barque "Eleanor" 50 head of cattle (Durhams) at Akaroa and left them in charge of W. Green. They were purchased at £16 per head at the Hunter River, N.S.W., from a Mr. Rust.
Nov. 4—"Tory" left Port Nicholson for Port Underwood.
Nov. 28—Dr. Diffenbach arrived New Plymouth per ship "Tory."
Dec. 4—Cutter "Success" arrived Port Nicholson from Sydney with Messrs. J. C. Crawford, H. Hesketh, R. Jenkins, T. Jones, W. Read, R. Tod and family—Dr. H. Taylor.
Dec. 16—"Tory" sailed for Kaipara.

1840 Thomas Rodgers first European boy born in Wellington.
First oversea vessel, the barque "Platina," to enter Auckland Harbour.
Flagstaff erected on Maiki Hill, Kororareka, where trig station now stands.
Jan. 3—Barque "Cuba," Captain Newcombe, arrived Port Nicholson—Passengers: Captain W. Mein Smith,

October, and on this occasion he hoisted the Union Jack and proclaimed possession of the land, in the name of King George III. (It is a wonder to the writer that the anniversary of such an important event is not more widely known and appropriately recognised.) Cook cruised round the coast for a few days, and we next hear of him at Mercury Bay, where he found the natives much more friendly disposed, and he spent some time in that locality, taking advantage of the opportunity of making an observation of the Transit of Mercury on the 10th of November, from the top of the headland, 250 feet above sea level, on what is now known as Shakespeare Head. During his stay in Mercury Bay, Cook moved about freely among the natives, and it was at this place that kauri gum was first found lying, on the beach. Before leaving the Bay he hoisted the British flag for the second time, again taking possession in the name of the King. Cook then proceeded north, and visited the Bay of Islands and Doubtless Bay. A French vessel, the "St. Jean Baptiste," in command of M. de Surville, visited Doubtless Bay about the same time. This navigator, whom Cook had apparently forestalled in annexing the land only a few weeks before, remained around the New Zealand coast for several weeks and was hospitably treated by the natives, but before leaving he kidnapped a native chief named Ngakinui, who pined away, and died on board a few weeks later. Eleven days after the death of the native, de Surville was drowned in the surf at Balbao.

Captain Cook proceeded with his survey of the coast, and on the 23rd of January, 1770, he sighted for the first time the strait named after him. He discovered the entrance to Queen Charlotte Sound, where he dropped anchor and made his headquarters at a place now known as Ship Cove, and where a memorial stone is now erected. He remained in the Sounds for about three weeks, refitting and provisioning his vessel. Friendly relations with the natives were established, and on getting permission from the Maori chief he ascended a high hill on Motuara Island, and for the third time hoisted the British flag and took possession in the name of the King. After leaving Queen Charlotte Sound he sailed down the East Coast of the South Island to the south of Stewart Island. He then changed his course, and travelled along the West

1840 R.A., R. D. Hansen, Carrington, R. Park, Stokes, and K. Bethune.

Jan. 20—First steamer in New Zealand waters.

January 25—Meeting held at Plymouth (England) decided to form Plymouth Company of New Zealand and raise £150,000 capital for purpose of acquiring land and settling it with Devon and Cornwall people.

Mr. Carrington, surveyor, despatched to select a site in New Zealand for the New Plymouth settlement.

Jan. 27—"Aurora,"* barque, 550 tons, Capt. Heale (left London 18/9/39), 148 emigrants and 21 cabin passengers, arrived Port Nicholson.

Jan. 29—Arrival Capt. Hobson, R.N., on board H.M.S. "Herald," at Bay of Islands.

Jan. 30—Captain Hobson, R.N., hoisted Union Jack at Bay of Islands and read the Commission which extended the boundaries of New South Wales, so as to embrace and comprehend the Islands of New Zealand; also his own Commission as Lieut.-Governor over territory that might be acquired in Sovereignty.

Jan. 31—Barque "Oriental"* Capt. Wm. Wilson, Surgeon Dr. T. Fitzgerald (left London 15/9/39), arrived Port Nicholson—66 married couples, 29 single men, 3 single women, 26 children.

Feb. 6—Signing of the Treaty of Waitangi at Bay of Islands. (See reference elsewhere.)

Feb. 7—Mr. Malcolm McKinnon first or second settler on Canterbury Plains, landed near outlet to Lake Forsyth. Man named Price reported as having been at Kaiapoi prior to arrival of McKinnon.

Feb. 8—Barque "Duke of Roxburgh"* arrived Port Nicholson, Capt. Jas. Thomson, Surgeon Dr. F. Healy—25 married couples, 12 s. men,, 16 s. women, 48 children.

Feb. 11—"Bengal Chief"* arrived Port Nicholson—30 married couples, 23 s. men, 6 s. women, 33 children.

Mar. 2—First horses arrive at Wellington.

Mar. 7—Ship "Adelaide," Capt. Wm. Campbell, arrived Port Nicholson—37 cabin passengers, 144 steerage.

Mar. 7—Ship "Glenbervie," 387 tons, arrived Port Nicholson, Capt. Wm. Black—5 cabin and 2 steerage passengers.

March 18—The brig "Magnet" arrived Dunedin from Australia with 11 families selected by Mr. "Johnny" Jones for his farm at Waikouaiti, Otago. Among these was William Kennard, father of the first white boy born in Otago. He was accompanied by his wife and three children.

*First four ships bringing settlers to Wellington.

Coast, and completed his inspection of the island. On the 31st of March, 1770, he took his departure from New Zealand, and travelling westward sighted land again on the 18th of April at a point he named Point Hicks, after Lieutenant Hicks, who was the first to discover it. Cook then headed north and anchored on the 28th of April, 1770, at Botany Bay. Here he landed, and hoisting the British flag proclaimed Australia to be a British possession. Cook did not discover the continent of Australia, but he was the first to see and describe any part of it which appeared to him to be attractive. It was his description of the place that attracted public attention. Cook remained at Botany Bay till the 6th of May, after which he continued his journey northward, and was soon to meet with the unpleasant experience of being wrecked at sea. To the Picturesque Atlas of Australasia the writer is indebted for the following excellent account of the experience:—"It was ten o'clock on a fine moonlight night and all seemed well. They were in twenty fathoms of water and Cook had retired for the night, when without a moment's warning a crash resounded throughout the ship; a shudder was felt and the vessel heeled over to one side immovable. At once all was bustle, sails were taken in, boats launched, anchors dropped, capstans manned and strong efforts made to pull the vessel back off the rock, but in vain. To add to their discomfiture the wind freshened and the vessel began to rise slowly on the crest of the wave and bump down heavily in the trough. Pieces of the keel and copper sheathing-plates were seen coming to the surface. As the tide receded the vessel was left at rest settled in the hollow between two jutting coral points. In order to lighten the ship with the prospect of floating off when the tide should rise again, six cannon, a quantity of stores and other goods were thrown overboard. The pumps were kept going, and an anxious night was spent. When the day dawned it was found that the nearest point of land was 24 miles off. An attempt at midday to float the vessel was unsuccessful, and it was necessary to wait for the midnight tide. The pumps were hard at work all the time. At nine o'clock in the evening the vessel suddenly righted, but so great was the rush of water that Cook feared the vessel would sink like a stone as soon as she shifted off the rocks. The critical moment came at twenty

1840 April 18—First newspaper printed at Petone.
April 18—"N.Z. Gazette" first published in N.Z. by Samuel Revans at Wellington.
April 19—First sale of Auckland town allotments.
April 21—Barque "Bolton," Capt. J. P. Robinson, arrived Port Nicholson—66 married couples, 23 s. men, 13 s. women, 91 children.
May 21—Date of Proclamations over the Islands of New Zealand.
May 21—Confirmation of British Sovereignty officially proclaimed by Governor Hobson, at Kororareka.
May 25—Pickwick Club formed, Wellington.
June—A Wesleyan missionary, the Rev. James Watkin, arrived at Waikouaiti. He left again in May, 1844.
June 4—Sovereignty Queen Victoria proclaimed, Wellington.
June 17—The Queen's sovereignty over South Island formally proclaimed at Cloudy Bay by Mayor Banbury, H.M. 80th Regiment, and Captain Nias, R.N.
June 20—Visit of H.M.S. "Herald" to Wellington.
June 27—Sale of town and country sections, Wellington.
July—Fathers Pezart and Tripe arrived Bay of Islands.
July 8—"Martha Ridgway," 621 tons, arrived Port Nicholson—80 married couples, 19 s. men, 17 s. women, 83 children.
Aug. 11—Hoisting of British Flag at Akaroa by Capt. Stanley, R.N., H.M.S. "Britomart." British authority exercised for first time in the South Island by the holding of a Court.
Aug. 13—French frigate "L'Aube" arrived Akaroa.
Aug. 16—French vessel "Comte de Paris," with 57 emigrants arrived at Akaroa to establish French settlement.
Aug. 25—Boat accident, Petone, 9 persons drowned.
Aug. 29—"Coromandel," Capt. French, arrived Port Nicholson from London. Called at Sydney and brought 200 sheep, 20 bullocks, and 14 horses from Australia.
Sept.—Pioneer settlers Port Nicholson remove from Petone to Wellington.
Sept. First regatta on the Waitemata Harbour held to celebrate the inauguration of the Town of Auckland.
Sept. 4—Bank of New Zealand established, Kororareka; nom. cap., £100,000; £10 shares. J. R. Clendon, President; H. Thompson, Vice-President; Gilbert Mair, E. A. Williams, J. Scott, W. Maher, Jr., Daniel Pollen, P. B. Berry; A. Kennedy, Manager. Head office removed to Auckland later.
Sept. 13—First oversea vessel, the barque "Platina," to enter Auckland Harbour.

minutes past ten, when she slowly moved out of her place and was still buoyant enough to ride on the rising swell. The men were so spent with toil at the pumps that they could only work five minutes at a spell, then throwing themselves utterly exhausted on the deck. Sail was hoisted and all speed made for the shore, but before a place could be found on which to beach the ship the leak was found to be gaining on the pumps at a dangerous rate. The expedient was therefore tried of passing an old sail under the ship and keeping it tight with ropes; and this clinging close to the gap in the vessel's side, the influx of water was so far reduced as not to gain on the pumps. Two days later she entered a river which Cook called Endeavour River, where the vessel was successfully beached.

"A tent was soon pitched to serve as a hospital for the scurvy-smitten seamen; a blacksmith's forge and shops for the carpenter were erected and the necessary repairs to the vessel commenced. It was found that the hole made would have been far more than sufficient to sink her, but that a large piece of coral had been sticking in the place, to a great extent closing the gap. The damage was soon repaired, but while the sick were recovering there was time for rambles in the country, and Banks, having with him two greyhounds, added to the pleasure of botanical collection those of a kangaroo hunt, which he was the first European to enjoy, though the sport was unsuccessful.

"At length the vessel was floated, and Cook steered for sea, passing safely into the free ocean. After some further adventures the 'Endeavour' rounded a promontory, which Cook called York Cape, and passed out into the broad expanse of the Indian Ocean. He now steered for Batavia, where the vessel was again beached and repaired, but by this time the confinement of so long a voyage had caused the utmost prostration to the crew, all of whom, except a jovial old sailmaker, were so much affected by the fever-laden atmosphere of Batavia that all but ten were at death's door and seven actually died. On sailing from Batavia the fever again broke out and twenty-three died, amongst them Mr. Green, the astronomer, Mr. Banks' assistant, the boatswain, the carpenter and his mate, as well as the stout old sailmaker. Banks was all but lost, his life having been wholly despaired of, but

1840 Sept. 15—Barque "Anna Watson," with officials of the Government on board from Bay of Islands, entered the Waitemata Harbour—the police magistrate, the colonial surgeon, the harbour master, the superintendent of works, the sub-protector of aborigines, the Surveyor-General and his lady.
Rev. J. J. P. O'Reilly arrived in Wellington as Chaplain to Lord Petrie. First R.C. priest, Wellington, and sole pastor of the Catholic flock in the Wellington and Nelson districts for many years.
Sept. 18—Hoisting of British Flag at Auckland by Lieut.-Governor Hobson.
Lieut.-Governor Hobson takes up residence at Auckland.
Foundation of Wanganui settlement under the name of "Petre."
Sept. 21—"Site of Auckland, 3000 acres, bought for £50 and goods": 20 tomahawks, 50 blankets, 20 pairs trousers, 20 shirts, 10 waistcoats, 10 caps, 4 casks of tobacco, 1 box pipes, 100 yards of gown pieces, 10 iron pots, 1 bag of sugar, 1 bag flour. Sale negotiated by Rev. Henry Williams. Deed of Purchase dated 20th October, 1840, signed on behalf of the Queen by George Clark, Protector of the Aborigines, and on behalf of the Maoris by Kawau, Tinana, Rewaiti, Tamaki, and Horo. A little later a further payment of six pounds in money was made.
Oct. 24—Streets in Wellington named.
Oct. 24—Barrett's Hotel (Present Hotel Cecil site) opened. Celebrated by banquet; over 18 toasts.
Twelve licensed houses in Wellington and Petone.
Nov. 14—First case of smallpox reported, Wellington.
Barque "William Bryan," 312 tons, Captain Maclean, leaves Plymouth with 148 emigrants for Taranaki.
Nov. 28—Wellington (previously Britannia) named after Duke of Wellington.
Nov. 30—St. Andrew's Day celebrated by Port Nicholson settlers by holding picnic at Petone and evening celebration at Barrett's Hotel.
Scotch thistle sown.
Dec. 20—Rev. Ironside lands at Port Underwood.
Dec. 31—Public meeting Queen's Hotel, Wellington. Working Men's Association formed.

1841 C. B. Stone, first European boy born in Auckland.
Jan. 1—First cattle sale, Wellington.
Ship "London," 700 tons, Capt. Shuttleworth—119 adults, 78 children.
Jan. 22—First anniversary of Wellington settlement. During 1840, 119 vessels arrived and 112 vessels left Port Nicholson; population, 2500; houses, 200; 18,000 acres rural land occupied.

eventually he recovered. A long stay at the Cape, with fresh food and much care, reinvigorated the ship's company, which set sail again in April, and after a call at St. Helena, reached the Downs in June, 1771, after an absence of two years.

The astronomical, geographical, botanical and ethnographical results of the voyage were so great that the return of the expedition excited the greatest interest, and the publication of an account of all its adventures awakened so much enthusiasm that the King was anxious to have another equipped merely for the purpose of exploration. The Earl of Sandwich, who was at the head of the Admiralty, took much interest in choosing two vessels, the "Resolution" and the "Adventure." They sailed in July, 1772. In view of recent explorations at the Antarctic, the instructions to Cook are of particular interest. They were to find out if any great continent existed round the South Pole, and after leaving the Cape of Good Hope, Cook headed straight for the Antarctic Circle, which he entered the following January and crossed amid wild and stormy weather, neither sun nor moon being visible for nearly two months. In the rolling fogs and the thick and sombre atmosphere they wandered up and down, threading their way with incessant watchfulness, amid an endless succession of rocking icebergs and crunching floes, but no sign of land was seen. The two ships lost each other, but met again at their rendezvous, Queen Charlotte Sound. Again they pierced the southern gloom, and crossed once more that chilly Antarctic Circle, enduring many hardships from the severity of the climate, but no sight of land rewarded their efforts. Then Cook turned north, among the beautiful islands he had seen before, Tahiti, the Friendly Islands, the New Hebrides and other groups. He discovered and mapped out New Caledonia, and then, turning south to pass the hottest month or two in the colder climate of New Zealand, he discovered on his way that beautiful island, wonderfully fertile, but without a single inhabitant, to which he gave the name of Norfolk Island. After calling at New Zealand, Cook sailed for Cape Horn, where he employed some time in making a very careful chart of the coasts. Still anxious for the discovery of the supposed Antarctic continent, he turned south again into the region of perpetual ice. This time he found land, a high coast covered thick with ice.

1841 Jan. 29—"Stains Castle," Capt. J. Petre, arrived Port Nicholson—41 married couples, 24 s. men, 21 s. women, 91 children.

Feb.—"Blenheim" arrived Port Nicholson—18 married couples, 87 s. persons, 39 children.

Feby. 11—Barque "Brougham" arrived New Plymouth with Mr. Carrington, wife, 3 children, and 10 assistants from Wellington.

Feb. 12—Issue of charter of incorporation to the N.Z. Company.

Feb. 20—Cricket club formed, Wellington.

Mar. 3—H.M.S. "Favourite" arrived Port Nicholson with Lady Franklin, wife of Governor Van Diemen's Land, and family.

The "Lady Nugent" arrived Port Nicholson—41 married couples, 29 s. men, 16 s. women, 54 children.

March 14—Captain Hobson made his official landing at Auckland as Lieutenant-Governor. Received by guard of honour and escorted to newly-erected official residence.

Mar. 20—Road, Wellington to Kaiwharawhara, completed.

March 25—Barque "Amelia Thompson" left Plymouth with 187 passengers for Taranaki.

March 30—Barque "Wm. Bryan," 312 tons, arrived New Plymouth with 148 pioneer settlers.

April 19—First sale Auckland town allotments.

May 3—N.Z. proclaimed to be independent of New South Wales.

May 3—Proclamation of Independence, Wellington.

May 24—"Lord Wm. Bentinck" arrived Port Nicholson—39 married couples, 24 s. men, 15 s. women, 103 children.

May—First herd cattle driven to Wanganui.

First plough used in Wellington Province and first land to be farmed by Wm. Gordon Bell.

"Olympus," 500 tons, arrived Port Nicholson, Capt. John Whyte—27 married couples, 16 s. men, 11 s. women, 41 children.

"Sandfly," a schooner of 16 tons, launched from a yard on the Hutt River, belonging to Messrs. Molesworth and Hart.

Medical Hall opened near Barrett's Hotel.

April—Julia Carey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Carey, born at Waikouaiti, first white child born in Otago. She was afterwards Mrs. John Taylor and died some years ago.

The continent was perhaps discovered, but useless for settlement, and full of dangers. Cook soon abandoned it and made for the Cape of Cood Hope, which he reached after almost circumnavigating the world, and completed a voyage which with all its windings was not less than 60,000 miles. The crew of his expedition all returned save one, a remarkable testimony to the care and assiduity of their commander, who then for the first time found means of preventing the ravages of that dreadful scourge, the scurvy, during long voyages. A year or so of rest was spent by Cook in England, chiefly in modest retirement, rather shunning the honours which were showered upon him.

In order to try and find if a way existed from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean round the north of America, Captain Cook again set sail, this time with the "Resolution" and the "Discovery." He called at New Zealand and then turned north through the middle of the Pacific, discovering, for the first time, the Sandwich Islands. He did not remain long, but being baffled by contrary winds, that on reaching North America and entering the Behring Sea, he found the ice already forming, and an early winter setting in; so, as there was no hope of accomplishing his object that season, he had to turn back, and resolved to make a more careful examination of the Sandwich Islands. On returning he discovered the largest island of the group, which the natives called Hawaii (written by Cook "Owyhee"). Here the navigators were much troubled by the thievish disposition of the people. One night the cutter was stolen, and in the morning Captain Cook went ashore to see the king about it. As no news was to be had of it, he resolved to seize the king and keep him prisoner on board until the cutter was restored. Just then news was brought from another part of the island that some of the English had fired on the natives and killed a chief. This produced great excitement, and Cook seeing that bloodshed must be the result, let the king go, and signalled to his boats to come for him. Cook let his men go on board one of the boats, and that being filled, he himself waited for the other, which was only a few yards off. He was then left alone for a moment, when a native stepped up from behind and struck him on the back of the head. He fell in shallow water and at once a rush of natives took place over his fallen

1841 May 6—Thomas Kennard, born at Waikouaiti, first white boy born in Otago, now living (1932) at Waimate.
June—"Catherine Stewart Forbes" arrived Port Nicholson—41 married couples, 30 s. men, 20 s. women, 34 children.
June—Fathers Leon, Gavin, Borgeon, Rozat and Bonleaux arrived at Bay of Islands, the latter afterwards going to the Islands. Mission work abandoned during period of Native wars.
Mr. John Garner appointed chief constable at Wanganui by Governor Hobson.
July—"Tyne," 500 tons, arrived Port Nicholson, Capt. Chas. Robertson—30 married couples, 13 s. men, 13 s. women, 34 children.
First watchmaker and jeweller opened, Wellington.
July 1—Duties first levied.
July 10—Newspaper (first) published in Auckland.
July 27—Foundation stone of St. Paul's, Auckland, laid by Governor Hobson.
Aug. 19—Governor Hobson arrived Wellington.
Aug. 20—Levee held by Governor at Barrett's Hotel.
Sept. 3—Barque "Amelia Thompson," 477 tons, arrived New Plymouth with 186 pioneer settlers.
Oct.—Selection of site for settlement at Nelson.
Oct. 4—First sitting Supreme Court, Judge Martin, held at Wellington.
Ship "Arab," 484 tons, arrived Port Nicholson—37 married couples, 15 s. men, 12 s. women, 51 children.
Nov. 3—"Gertrude," 560 tons, arrived Port Nicholson, Capt. T. F. Stead—41 married couples, 28 s. men, 16 s. women, 90 children.
Nov. 5—"Arrow," first vessel to enter Port Nelson.
"Will Watch" second, "Whitby" third.
Sept. 7—Auckland Library and Book Society established.
Nov. 4—"Regina" driven ashore at New Plymouth in bad weather and became total wreck just about where railway station now stands.
Nov. 7—"Oriental," 506 tons, arrived New Plymouth, 191 passengers.
Nov. 28—"Brilliant" arrived Manukau with 27 Scottish immigrants brought out by the Manukau Company.
Dec. 15—"Elbe," of New York, wrecked at Port Nicholson.
Dec.—Barque "Winwick" wrecked at Lyall Bay.

1842 Mrs. Ann Bird, first white woman to set foot in Nelson.
Visit of H.M.S. "Tortoise."
First gaol built in Wanganui.
Jan. 1—Duty first levied on tobacco.

body. He was stabbed in many places, and his body was carried away and dismembered by the frenzied murderers, and only a part was recovered the next day. Five days later more of the unfortunate commander's bones were brought to the ships, and the islanders sued for peace. On the 21st February at sunset the "Resolution" fired ten minute guns, with the colours half-staff up, when the remains of the late commander were committed to the deep.

Thus ended, on the 14th of February, 1779, the life of one who, by native grit alone, added his name to the glorious roll of the adventurer-explorers of all ages, and one who did more to extend the boundaries of the British Empire than any other person. Great as he was as an explorer, he was greater still as a man, and it is pleasing to know that he is still remembered and honoured by the people of England. Three years ago, on the 17th July, 1928, a bi-centenary celebration was held in London, at which many distinguished people were present, among whom were Rear-Admiral M. F. Seuter, Vice-Admiral Vernon S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G., Fourth Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral T. B. H. Beamish, C.B. (M.P. for East Sussex), Sir Vincent W. Baddeley, K.C.B., principal Assistant-Secretary to the Admiralty, and others. The ceremony was a simple one. Assembled round the railings of the grass-girt statue the male members of the party stood bareheaded while Mrs. Lawson Smith and Mrs. A. P. Holloway, accompanied by Sir Park Goff, Sir Murrough Wilson, and the Admirals, representing the Navy, stepped forward and deposited wreaths, on each of which was inscribed:—

"To the proud and honoured memory of Captain Cook, from the Mothers of Marton-in-Cleveland and Great Ayton."

Captain Cook was married to Elizabeth Batts on the 21st day of December, 1762.

Mrs. Cook survived her husband for 56 years, and her eldest son for 41. She died at the age of 93. There were six children to the marriage, but most of them died at a very early age, and none of them reached the age of maturity.

The Fate of the "Endeavour."

Many will be interested to know what became of the vessel which played so prominent a part in New Zealand's

1842 Feb.—"Birman," 450 tons, arrived Port Nicholson Capt. Jas. Cleland—53 married couples, 15 s. men, 12 s. women, 101 children.
Feb. 1—"Fifeshire," first emigrant ship to arrive at Nelson: 144 passengers.
Feb. 1—Foundation of Nelson settlement.
Feb. 9—"Mary Anne" arrived Nelson: 173 passengers.
Feb. 15—"Lloyd" arrived Nelson: 154 passengers.
Feb. 23—"Lord Auckland" arrived Nelson: 151 passengers.
Feb. 24—Barque "Timandra" arrived New Plymouth with pioneer settlers.
Feb. 27—Ship "Fifeshire" wrecked at Nelson when leaving port, on Fifeshire Rock, off Boulderbank. No lives lost.
Feb. 28—First Supreme Court held in Auckland.
March 7—Maketu hanged at corner Queen and Victoria streets, Auckland, for murder of a widow named Robertson, her two children, a half-caste child, and a man in her employ.
Mar. 31—Population of Wellington 3,000
Population of Nelson 1,000
Population of Wanganui 150
Population other places Cook Strait 200
May 1—Ship "London," 700 tons, arrived Port Nicholson—55 married couples, 14 s. men, 13 s. women, 39 children.
May 1—Pheasants from London on ship "London" landed at Wellington.
May 13—A brother of J. C. Bidwell brought from Sydney a shipload of sheep, cattle and horses, including brood mares from best N.S.W. blood.
May 29—Arrival of Bishop Selwyn in New Zealand.
June 5—Bishop Selwyn preached first sermon in the Courthouse, Auckland, assisted by Mr. Churton.
July 5—Post Office and Court House. Wellington, burnt.
Aug. 3—Wellington proclaimed a borough.
August 5—First Marlborough church opened.
Aug. 5—Schooner "Maori Davis" launched at Wellington.
Sept. 12—Bishop Selwyn arrived Wellington.
Sept. 10—Death of Governor Hobson. Buried at Auckland. Lieut. Shortland, R.N., Colonial Secretary, became acting-Governor until arrival of Capt. Fitzroy.
Sept. 30—Auckland Mechanics' Institute and Library founded.
Oct.—Henry Niccol, who arrived by the "Jane Gifford," commenced boat-building at Waiheke, Auckland.
Oct.—Bees imported into Wellington.

history. Upon Cook's return to England the old vessel which had proved so staunch a friend and safe a home to the renowned navigator and those associated with him, was sold by the Admiralty. No further mention of her being discoverable in official papers. Recent research by Mr. F. M. Bladen seems to have settled the location of the last resting-place of the ship. The weight of evidence indicates that, after sale, she did service as a whaler under the name of the "Liberty," flying the French flag. In 1793, during the war between England and France, she put in at Newport, Rhode Island, U.S.A., and meeting with mishap while in that harbour was adjudged by the authorities unseaworthy and left to decay.

Places Named by Captain Cook

Albatross Point
Cape Palliser
Castle Point
Cape Turnagain
Black Head
Bare Island
Cape Kidnappers
Hawke's Bay
Cape Table
Young Nick's Head
Poverty Bay
Gable-end Foreland
Sporings Island
East Cape
Hicks Bay
Cape Runaway
White Island
Mt. Edgecombe
Mayor Island
Bay of Plenty
Mercury Bay
River Thames
Cape Colville
Barrier Island
Cape Rodney
Bream Head
Bream Bay
Hen and Chickens
Poor Knights
Cape Brett
Bay of Islands
Whale Rock
Cavalle Islands
Bay Point
Doubtless Bay
Knuckle Point
Sandy Bay
Mt. Camel
False Bay (now Kaipara Harbour)
Gannet Island
Sugar Loaf Isle
Entry Island (now Kapiti)
Hawke's Bay (in honour of Sir Edward Hawke, first Lord of Admiralty.
Cape Colville (in honour of Lord Colville)
Cape Brett (in honour of Sir Piercy Brett)

1842 Oct. 3—Election of Mayor and Aldermen, Wellington. First Mayor, George Hunter, 273 votes. Aldermen: Wm. Lyon, 237 votes; Wm. Fitzherbert, 220 votes; John Wade, 212 votes; George Scott, 196 votes; F. A. Molesworth, 182 votes; John Dorset, 176 votes; Wm. Guyton, 155 votes; Ed. Johnson, 151 votes; Robt. Jenkins, 149 votes.

Oct. 20—Beach Fire, Wellington; 15 stores and 15 houses burnt.

"George Fife," 460 tons, arrived Port Nicholson—19 married couples, 3 s. men, 2 s. women, 23 children.

Oct. 9—"Duchess of Argyle,"* 667 tons, Capt. Taitt, arrived Auckland; 297 immigrants.

Oct. 9—"Jane Gifford,"* 588 tons, Capt. Paul, arrived Auckland; 255 immigrants.

Oct.—W. M. Smith, Principal Surveyor of N.Z. Co., spent 5 days in Otago Harbour, inspecting with view to settlement.

Nov. 7—Barque "Blenheim" arrived New Plymouth with pioneer settlers, the seventh of the vessels which transferred the early settlers from England to Taranaki.

1843 First Missionary, Mr. Mason, arrived Wanganui. Mr. Mason lost his life crossing Turakina River in flood. Presbyterian services held at Supreme Courthouse, Auckland.

Raid on Whangarei settlers by Maoris.

Jan. 11—"Colonial" brig arrived Wellington, bringing Lieut. Shortland, with suite, and Mr. Spain. Ball held at Mr. Daniell's house.

Jan. 22—Third anniversary Wellington celebrated with great eclat. Sports and speeches.

Wellington Almanac first published.

Jan. 23—Barque "Essex" arrived New Plymouth with pioneer settlers.

March—Paid-up capital of Bank of N.Z., £8278; liabilities, £20,308. Accountant, J. Dilworth.

Mar. 3—Comet seen.

First windmill erected, Wellington.

Mar. 17—St. Paul's Church, Auckland, consecrated by Bishop Selwyn.

Mar. 31—"Westminster" arrived Auckland.

April—Schooner "Columbine," 60 tons, arrived Wanganui from Bay of Islands, bringing Rev. Richard Taylor to succeed Mr. Mason.

May 12—First French man-of-war, "Le Rhin," arrived Wellington.

*First two ships with Auckland pioneers.

No Man's Land

After the final departure of Captain Cook, on the 25th of February, 1777, New Zealand remained in the possession of the Maoris, with practically no effort being made by the British Government to assume control for several decades, and when the first movement was made, it was done in a very reluctant manner. With its free ports, and being unrestrained by law, New Zealand became the happy hunting ground for whalers and adventurers from all parts of the world. It might be well to draw a veil over the period from the departure of Captain Cook to the arrival of the Rev. Samuel Marsden in December, 1814, when the first attempt was made to introduce any kind of law and order into the country. Much, however, of interest happened during that period. Whaling vessels began to make their appearance, the first of these being the "William and Ann," Captain Ebenezer Bunker, which visited Doubtless Bay in January, 1792. In the same year a sealing party was landed from the "Britannia" at Dusky Bay, where they remained for a year, during which time they accumulated from four to five thousand skins. In the same year (1792) two French vessels, the "Marquis de Castries," in charge of Marion du Fresne, and the "Mascarin," commanded by Lieut. Crozet, anchored at the Bay of Islands, and remained for a couple of months, effecting some repairs. The French commanders and members of the crews paid frequent visits to the shore, and a feeling of confidence sprang up between the officers of the ships and the natives. However, the stay which had been so pleasant was to terminate under less friendly conditions. A boat's crew apparently offended the natives by desecrating the sacred places of the tribes, and the punishment for an offence of this kind was death. Marion du Fresne and about 28 of his party were enticed into the bush and were there set upon by the natives, with the result that the whole of them were killed and eaten. When the ships were ready to leave, Lieut. Crozet, who had assumed command, attacked the natives and inflicted a terrible revenge on them .

1843 June 16—Massacre at Wairau by Rangihaeata, son-in-law of Te Rauparaha, of Capt. Wakefield, R.N., agent at Nelson of the N.Z. Co., and others, who had surrendered.

July 8—Severe earthquake; chimneys down, large fissures, large portion of Shakespeare's Cliff fell into river, Wanganui.

July 24—Troops arrive Wellington.

Sept.—Militia called out, Wellington.

Col. Godfrey (Land Claims Commissioner) and Dr. E. Shortland visited Otago.

Dec. 26—Arrival at Auckland of Capt. Fitzroy, R.N., as Governor.

Ewen Alexander Campbell, first child to be baptised in Wanganui, born during this year.

George Rhodes arrived, Canterbury.

W. and J. Deans, Mansons, Gebbies, Greenwoods, Hay and Sinclair arrive Canterbury.

1844 Henry Niccol removed his boat-building business from Waiheke to Mechanics' Bay, Auckland, where he launched his first boat, the "Maukin," and afterwards the "Moa." These vessels traded in the Sydney run in the forties and fifties.

Jan. 24—Bishop Selwyn visited the Otakau (Otago) settlement in schooner "Perseverance," baptising natives and distributing books amongst them.

Jan. 26—H.M.S. "North Star," with Governor Fitzroy, arrived at Wellington. Mr. F. Dillon Bell also a passenger.

Jan. 27—Levee held at Barrett's Hotel.

Feb. 26—Duel fought between two lawyers in a valley near Sydney Street, Wellington, Mr. W. V. Brewer and Mr. Ross; Mr. Brewer was severely wounded and died a few days later. Mr. Ross' second was Major Durie.

April 5—Dr. Monro and Mr. Tuckett, surveyor, arrived at Lyttelton in the "Deborah." The following day they inspected the plains from the Port Hill.

April 25—Mr. F. Tuckett, a surveyor of N.Z. Co., arrived at Otago, whilst exploring for a suitable site for the new Edinburgh settlement. He sailed from Nelson in the brig "Deborah," Capt. Wing, and was accompanied by his assistant surveyors, Messrs. Barnicoat and Davison, and by Dr. Monro, Rev. Chas. Creed, Rev. J. F. H. Wohlers, Lieut. J. J. Symonds, and Messrs. Wilkinson and Withers. Mr. Creed relieved Rev. Mr. Watkin, first Wesleyan missionary at Waikouaiti, and Mr. Wohlers, a Lutherean minister, proceeded to Ruapuke.

In 1793, a visit to Doubtful Sound was made by two Spanish corvettes, and the following year a trade in spars was initiated at the Thames by the arrival of the brig "Fancy," Captain Brampton. In 1798 the scow "Hunter," Captain Jas. Fearn, sailed from the Thames with a load of spars for China, the natives assisting the crew of the vessel in transporting the spars to the water's edge. In 1801 several other vessels loaded spars at the same place. By this time the visits of whaling vessels became more frequent and the catch appears to have been satisfactory and profitable. Frequent visits were made by vessels from Tasmania and New South Wales, and many convicts from these places found their way to New Zealand, where many of them became associated and took up their abode with the natives. The visits of the vessels were appreciated by the Maoris, as it enabled them to dispose of their products in exchange for blankets, tobacco, tomahawks and the much-coveted guns and ammunition. Shipwrecked sailors and escaped convicts were not the best type of white man to educate the Maoris. Freedom from restraint created a lawlessness which had full sway for a number of years, with a decidedly demoralising effect on the minds of the natives, and no doubt accounted for much of the trouble in later years.

New Zealand Flag

The Rev. W. Yate's "New Zealand," published in 1835, after describing the excellent vessels built at Hokianga, states: "These vessels were, however, liable at any time to seizure, as they were not allowed to carry the British ensign, nor could have a British register; and there was then no acknowledged flag of the nation. A flag has, however, been presented to the British Government and accepted by the Natives, so that now any vessel bearing a register from a Native chief, countersigned by the British Resident at New Zealand, and hoisting the National Standard, will be allowed to trade to all His Majesty's ports, and will be everywhere acknowledged and protected by the flag of England."

1844 April 30—First European wedding, Wanganui; eldest daughter of J. A. Gilfillan to Dr. Allison; ceremony performed by Rev. R. Taylor.
May 3—Great event, Wellington. Procession, laying foundation Mechanics' Institute, School and Library.
E. Shortland, Protector of the Aborigines, and Bishop Selwyn first white men to visit Waimate district (S. Canterbury).
June 11—Mr. Tuckett and party returned to Otago after their exploratory journey of 10 weeks, and decided to select the 400,000 acres (Otago Block) for the Scotch settlement.
July 8—Flagstaff on Maiki Hill, Kororareka, cut down by Ngapuhi tribe, headed by Haratua.
July 31—The deed signed and payment of £2400 made to Natives for the Otago block. This was completed at Koputai, Port Chalmers, the witnesses being Messrs. Symonds, Tuckett, Clark and Scott.

1845 Jan. 7—First Maori War commenced.
Mar. 10—Kororareka attacked by Hone Heke and town destroyed.
Mar. 11—Flagstaff, Kororareka, cut down, fourth time.
May 16—Otago Association formed at a meeting held in Glasgow, the intention being to found a special Scotch settlement.
Mar. 29—The General Assembly of the Free Church met in Edinburgh expressed its approval of the scheme for forming a Scotch colony in New Zealand, in connection with the Association of Lay Members of the Free Church.
Sept.—Death of Wanganui's great chief, Pehituroa.
Sept. 11—Mr. Chas. Henry Kettle, Chief Surveyor of the N.Z. Co., sailed from London in the barque "Mary Catherine" to take charge of the Otago surveys.
Oct. 1—Receipt of despatch notifying recall of Governor Fitzroy.
Nov. 14—Arrival of Capt. Grey from South Australia as Lieut.-Governor of the Colony.
Rutland Hotel, Wanganui, established this year.

1846 Jan. 11—Capture of pa at Ruapekapeka, Bay of Islands, and termination of Heke's wars.
Feb. 23—Mr. Kettle, Chief Surveyor, N.Z. Co., arrived at Otago.
Feb. 24—Troops march to Hutt.
Mar. 3—Commencement of native hostilities in the Hutt Valley.
Mar. 16—First visit of Governor Grey to Wanganui. At this time population estimated at 200 Europeans and over 1,000 Maoris.
The visit to Canterbury of the "Blue Cap" Gang.

The Burning of the "Boyd," Whangaroa, 1809

An event which created great excitement at the time in New South Wales, and in England, was the massacre of the crew and the burning of the ship "Boyd" in the Whangaroa Harbour on the 14th of August, 1809. The "Boyd" was an English vessel of about 500 tons burden, which had a few months before conveyed a number of convicts from England to Botany Bay. She sailed from Sydney in November for Whangaroa, to take on board a cargo of spars for the Cape of Good Hope. She was already partly loaded with cargo from Sydney, valued at about £15,000. She had also a few passengers on board, and these, together with the crew, numbered about seventy. Among the passengers were several Maoris returning from Sydney, including a young Whangaroa chief, named George. On arrival at Whangaroa the captain (John Thompson) and a number of the crew went ashore to inspect the timber, and were immediately set upon by the Maoris and cruelly murdered. The Maoris then took possession of the vessel and murdered all on board with the exception of one woman, two little girls and a boy. These were afterwards given up by the tribe. A frightful cannibal feast followed, and the ship was pillaged. One savage accidentally ignited a cask of gunpowder, the explosion killing fourteen natives and setting fire to the ship, which was burned to the water's edge.

The outrage, the Maoris declared, was perpetrated in revenge for a flogging inflicted on the chief, George, during the voyage.

One step won't take you far: you've got to keep on walking.

The man who can lose himself in his work is the man who will succeed best.

1846 April 16—Bishop Pompallier left New Zealand from Akaroa; returned in 1850; finally left the Colony in February, 1868, for France, where he died a few years afterwards.
H.M.S. "Driver," the first steam-driven ship to enter the Waitemata Harbour.
Severe landslip during the night from the side of a steep mountain above Te Rapa on the foreshore of Lake Taupo. A chieftain, Te Heuheu, of Tukino, of the Ngatituwharetua tribe, a giant of nearly seven feet high, was buried alive with his six wives and 54 other persons.
May 16—Fighting at Boulcott's farm, Wellington. Bugler Allan displayed great bravery; killed by the natives.
May 16—Attack by natives on a military outpost in the Hutt Valley.
July 11—Lieut.-Governor Eyre arrived in Auckland.
July 23—Capture of Te Rauparaha at Porirua. Detained for a year on board a ship of war.
Aug. 28—N.Z. Government Act passed by Imperial Parliament. Charter issued dividing New Zealand into New Munster, New Ulster, and granting representative institutions.
Dec. 10—First child born in Dunedin (the son of John Anderson, after whom Anderson's Bay is named).
1847—Tenders called for reclamation work, Wellington.
S.S. "Juno," first merchantman steamship to visit Auckland.
Mar. 3—Second child born in Dunedin (the daughter of Mr. Kettle, and afterwards Mrs. Macassey).
Mar. 30—"Calliope" arrived Wanganui, bringing Captain Laye to be first Resident Magistrate.
April—Gilfillan Massacre, Wanganui.
Rutland Block-house erected; removed in 1883 (Wanganui).
Rhodes Bros. purchase Purau property from Greenwood Bros.
May 17—Settlement of Wanganui attacked by natives.
First shipment of butter and cheese from South Island to Sydney: John Gebbie, 700 lbs. butter, 2,400 lbs. of cheese; Samuel Manson, 1600 lbs. butter, 600 lbs of cheese. Prices realised: Cheese, 1/- per lb.; butter, 1/3 per lb.
May 14—Arrangements completed between N.Z. Co. and the Lay Association. These were afterwards known as the "Terms Purchase."
June 30—Surveys, Otago, completed.
Aug. 10—Public meeting in connection with the Otago immigration movement held in Trades Hall, Glasgow,

The Introduction of Christianity

The Reverend Samuel Marsden was a true missionary. For a number of years he had a strong desire to Christianise the natives of New Zealand, but there were always difficulties in the way. He had met and became well acquainted with some of the chiefs, whose visits to Sydney became frequent after the advent of the whaling vessels. Mr. Marsden was senior chaplin of the Port Jackson settlement, and his work there prevented him from being absent for any length of time. However, in 1808, it was necessary for him to visit England, and he took advantage of this visit to put forward his claims, and succeeded in getting the consent of the Church Missionary Society to the establishment of a Mission in New Zealand. After his return to Sydney he commenced planning his New Zealand enterprise. The unfortunate happening of the "Boyd" incident at Whangaroa, which changed for the time being the whole outlook of the business people of New South Wales towards the maori people, delayed his progress. His enthusiasm was not weakened in any way, and eventually arrangements were completed, and Marsden obtaining three months' leave of absence from the Governor of New South Wales, a vessel was purchased and dispatched to the Bay of Islands, with Messrs. Hall and Kendall on board, to make the preliminary arrangements, and to see that everything was in order for Mr. Marsden's visit. The vessel returned to Sydney with the emissaries and, in addition, several Maori chiefs, who were enthusiastic over the mission plan.

A brief interval elapsed, when at last, 1814, the Governor being assured that arrangements were complete, the party of 35 set forth, including a friend, Mr. John Liddiard Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Hall and their son William, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall and three children, Mr. and Mrs. King and one son, Mrs. Hansen, wife of the captain, and her son, two convicts on leave three Maori chiefs and five other New Zealand natives,

1847 Right Hon. Fox Maule in the chair. Mr. John McGlashan was appointed secretary of the Edinburgh Committee, and Dr. Olocam secretary of the Glasgow Committee.
Sept. 22—N.Z. Co. advertised in England for tenders for ships to carry first body of emigrants—one to sail from Glasgow, the other from London.
Nov. 10—First ballot took place at N.Z. House in London for order of choice of land.
Dec. 28—Work commenced on St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Symonds Street, Auckland.
Weaving loom of wood and bamboo built in Nelson by Mr. Thomas Blick, and a year later began to weave cloth from yarns spun by the wives of German settlers in the Nelson district. Mr. Webley, another Nelson pioneer, was a partner with Mr. Blick in this enterprise.
Nov. 23—The barque "Philip Laing," with 247 emigrants on board, sailed from Greenock, commander Captain Ellis, Supt. Dr. Robt. Ramsay, Rev. Thos. Burns on board.
Nov. 24—The ship "John Wickliffe," with 97 emigrants on board, sailed from Gravesend. Com.-Capt. Daly, Surgeon Dr. Henry Manning, Captain Cargill on board.

1848 Nelson Jockey Club formed.
Census, Auckland: 4117 houses; 137,204 cattle; 1,523,-324 sheep; 14,192 horses; 122 mules and asses; 11,797 goats; 40,734 pigs.
Jan. 1—Capt. Grey appointed Governor-in-Chief over islands of New Zealand, also as Governor of the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster.
Jan. 3—Major-Gen. Pitt appointed by Governor Grey Lieut.-Governor of the province of New Ulster.
Jan. 28—Assumption by Lieut.-Governor E. J. Eyre, at Wellington, on the administration of the government of the Province of New Munster.
Jan.—First number of the Otago Journal published at Edinburgh.
Feb.—Governor Grey and Mrs. Grey, accompanied by Colonel Wakefield, visited Dunedin prior to arrival of the first settlers.
Feb. 21—Peace at Wanganui ratified.
March 7—Suspension by Imperial Statue of that part of the N.Z. Government Act of 1846, which had conferred representative institutions.
Feb. 22—Foundation-stone laid of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Nelson.
March—Foundation of Otago by a Scottish Company under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland.
March 23—Arrival at Port Chalmers of the "John

with the captain and a crew of eight, three horses, three head of cattle, some sheep, turkeys, geese and other poultry.

A call was made at Whangaroa to enable Marsden to get some firsthand knowledge of the "Boyd" tragedy, which was causing serious differences between the chiefs at Wangaroa and the chiefs at the Bay of Islands. On the night of the 20th of December Marsden slept in the open at Whangaroa with the murderers of the "Boyd" crew. The voyage was continued the next day, and the Bay of Islands was soon reached, where the vessel was met at the entrance of the Bay by a war canoe belonging to Korokoro, who was taken on board the canoe, and made for the shore, leaving his son on the "Active." Ruatura, another chief and convert, piloted the ship to an anchorage at Rangihoua, some seven miles from the heads, which was to be the home of the mission. The next day, Friday, 23rd December, the horses and cattle, which Marsden had brought as a gift from Governor Macquarrie, were landed, and caused intense excitement amongst the natives, who had never seen these animals before, and regarded them with some misgiving. Their excitement was soon turned into alarm and confusion, for one of the cows, being impatient of restraint, and unmanageable, rushed in among them and caused a serious panic. They thought the animal was some preternatural monster, which had been let loose to destroy them and took to their heels in flight. Later, when Marsden mounted a horse and rode up and down the beach, he was at once given a status of more than mortal.

On Saturday morning the mission party on board the "Active" was given an official reception by the Chief Korokoro, appearing in state, bringing with him ten canoes, full of warriors and a few women and children. He was received with a discharge of thirteen small arms. On this occasion gifts were made by Korokoro to Marsden and his friend Nicholas. It had been arranged between Ruatara and Korokoro that the ceremony was to conclude with a sham fight, and the former now left the "Active" to prepare the defending forces. The members of the mission got into Korokoro's canoe and accompanied the landing forces. As they advanced towards the shore, one of Ruatara's chi efs, quite naked, rushed up and down the beach, defying the landing party to come ashore. The latter, roused in turn by their war songs,

1848 Wickliffe,"* 662 tons, Captain Daly, after a passage of 116 days, with 97 immigrants on board. Captain Cargill was a passenger.
547 tons, Capt. Ellis, 139 days out from Greenock, with 247 immigrants. Rev. Thos. Burns was a passenger.
April 15—Arrived at Port Chalmers, "Philip Laing,"*
April 16—Dr. Burns preached his first sermon at Dunedin.
April 20—Mr. A. R. C. Strade arrived in schooner "Perseverance," having been appointed Resident Magistrate.

1848 May 29—Deed of Purchase, 80,000 acres, Wanganui. Price, £1000. 207 signatures completed and deed finally executed.
May—By the end of this month the whole of the immigrants had left the ship "Philip Laing" and taken up their quarters in Dunedin.
June 14—Bishop Selwyn's second visit to Dunedin.
July 8—Ship "Victory" arrived from London.
Aug. 3—Sheep introduced to Marlborough.
Sept. 1—Church and Schoolhouse (Dunedin) opened.
Sept. 21—Ship "Blundell" arrived from London.
Sept. 19—Colonel Wakefield died at Wellington.
Oct. 16—Severe earthquake at Wellington: three people killed, 74 buildings and houses damaged.
Dec. 9—Messrs. Mantell and Wills arrive at Pt. Chalmers from Waikouaiti to complete the purchase from the natives of the land from Akaroa to Heywood's Point.
Dec. 12—Ship "Bernicia" arrived from London.
Dec. 13—First issue of newspaper "The Otago News," four pages, to be published every alternate Wednesday, price 6d., by H. B. Graham, Rattray Street.
Prices of provisions:—Best beef, 7d. to 7½d.; mutton the same; 4lb. loaf, 10d.; butter, 1/8 to 2/-; flour, 16/- to 23/- per 100 lbs.; sugar, 4d. to 6d.; potatoes, £4 to £5/10/- per ton. Cows, £12/10/- to £15. Mares, £20 to £30.
Dec. 28—Site of Picton purchased.
First race meeting, Wanganui.

1849 Jan. 8—Arrived, Port Chalmers, cutter "Fly" from Akaroa, with Wm. Fox, Esq., the N.Z. Co.'s principal agent.
Jan. 8—Arrived, Port Chalmers, ship "Ajax," Captain Young, 116 days out from the Downs, with 23 cabin passengers, 13 adult fore cabin and about 150 steerage 85 for Otago, the balance for Wellington and Nelson.
Jan. 24—Graham's Otago Almanac for 1849 published.

*First two ships with Otago pioneers.

jumped out of their canoes and pursued the insulting challenger, who fled to his friends. The attackers, in their headlong flight, were met unexpectedly by Ruatara's warriors, and the fight became general. After various charges and retreats the forces combined in a dance and war song of victory. Women as well as men took part in the fray.

In the afternoon Ruatara made preparation for divine service the following day.

Half an acre was cleared and enclosed with a fence, and in the centre of this space was erected a pulpit six feet from the ground, and a reading-desk three feet high, both covered with black native cloth, or duck from Port Jackson, and bottoms of old canoes were used as seats for the Europeans. Into this primitive Church, Ruatara, Hongi, and Korokoro, with swords by their sides and switches in their hands, next day marched their people and took up their positions, Korokoro on the preacher's right and behind the Europeans, Ruatara on the left of the inhabitants of the village, and the other chiefs in a circle round the whole. Korokoro acted as a master of ceremonies, signalling to the natives with a switch when to stand and when to sit, and tapping on the head any who talked. Marsden preached to this strange audience from the 10th verse of the 2nd chapter of Luke: "Behold, I bring you glad tidings of great joy."

Ruatara interpreted what was intended for the natives, and when they interrupted him with awkward questions of detail in his theology, wisely replied that they would be made fully acquainted with these things in due time. After the service the natives, to the number of three or four hundred, danced a war dance around Marsden. Thus was the first sermon preached in New Zealand on 25th December, 1814.

On the 24th February, 1815, Marsden baptised the son of Mr. and Mrs. King, born there on the 21st of February—the first European child born in New Zealand.

On Saturday, the 25th of February, the "Active" sailed with ten natives on board, and accompanied almost to the Heads with canoes full of weeping friends, New Zealanders and Europeans alike.

1849 Jan. 28—Church of England service read by Rev. C. Creed, of Waikouaiti, at the gaol—the only place available for the purpose.
Jan. 29—First annual dinner of Hand and Heart Oddfellows' Lodge.
Feb. 1—First Government ball at Wellington; 200 persons present.
Feb. 24—Town clock presented by Mr. Jas. Mackey, watchmaker, erected, Wellington.
Feb. 26—Mary Brown, daughter of James and Hannah Brown, first child born in Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.
March 31—Population of Dunedin and Port Chalmers, 745.
March 15—First anniversary Antipodean Lodge, Wellington.
March 21—Eight hours system of labour established, Dunedin.
March 23-24—First anniversary, Otago, celebrated by acquatic and rural sports. Public worship each day 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.; thanksgiving, humiliation and prayer.
April 11—Ship "Mary" arrived Port Chalmers, from London.
April 11—Maori chiefs entertained in Wellington to celebrate the receipt from Earl Grey of a framed portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, presented to Colonial Hospital at Wellington.
May 26—Public meeting held in the Presbyterian Church, Dunedin (Mr. W. H. Valpy in the chair), to protest against expressed intention of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to send convicts to Otago. Six earnest resolutions, proposed by Rev. Mr. Burns and seconded by Capt. Cargill, carried unanimously.
June 5—Ship "Mariner" arived from London (Port Chalmers).
June 9—Weekly issue of "Otago News" commenced, with No. 14 also enlarged.
June 23—Library of the Church of Otago opened. Subscription 1/6 per quarter.
June 28—Dray road as far as Saddle Hill and coal mine opened.
July—Capt. J. Thomas, surveyor, arrived at Lyttelton.
Sept. 11—Ship "Larkins," 770 tons, arrived, Port Chalmers, with 79 immigrants for Otago and 141 for Wellington and Nelson.
Oct. 6—Boat accident, Port Chalmers. T. S. Watson, P. Coleman, Thos. Harman drowned.
Nov. 6—First ascent of Tapuaenuku, Marlborough.
Nov. 13—First Marlborough liquor license.
Nov. 13—Royal Charter granted, incorporating Canterbury Association.

The Church of England Maori Mission

1814 Rev. Samuel Marsden
1814 John King
1814 William Hall
1814 Thomas Kendall
1819 W. G. Puckey
1819 James Kemp
1820 James Shepherd
1823 Rev. Henry Williams
1823 W. T.. Fairburn
1824 Miss Serena Davis
1824 G. Clarke
1824 Rev. Richard Davis
1825 James Hamlin
1825 Rev. Wm. Williams
1828 G. Baker
1830 Chapman
1831 Rev. Joseph Matthews
1831 James Preece
1831 Rev. A. N. Brown
1833 Rev. J. A. Wilson
1833 John Morgan
1835 James Davis
1835 Rev. R. Maunsell
1835 W. Colenso
1836 B. Y. Ashwell
1836 Rev. Richard Taylor
1838 Rev. O. Hadfield

Wesleyan Maori Mission, 1819-1890

1819 Rev. Samuel Leigh
1823 Rev. J. Hobbs
1823 Rev. N. Turner
1833 Rev. J. Whitely
1836 Rev. Jas. Buller
1839 Rev. John Warren
1839 Rev. J. H. Bumby
1840 Rev. James Watkin (Waikouaiti)
1840 Rev. John Waterhouse
1854 Rev. James Wallis
1860 Rev. Thomas Buddle

Rev. Samuel Marsden

Born 28th July, 1764. Died 12th May, 1838.

Visited New Zealand

First visit, 1814
Second visit, 1819
Third visit, 1820
Fourth visit, 1823
Fifth visit, 1827
Sixth visit, 1830
Seventh visit, 1837

1849 Nov. 20—Ship "Kelso," 80 passengers for Nelson, arrived.
Dec. 1—Agreement made between Canterbury Association and N.Z. Company, by which the Company agreed to reserve 2,500,000 acres as a site for the Canterbury settlement.
Dec. 5—Ship "Pekin" arrived, Port Chalmers; 116 passengers for Nelson.
Dec. 12—Mr. J. R. Godley sailed from England for Lyttelton.
Dec. 22—Dunedin Cricket Club formed.
St. Stephens School, Auckland, for Maori boys, founded by Bishop Selwyn.

1850 Jan. 3—Jean Robertson, second child born in Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.
Jan. 26—Margaret Pucath McLay, third child born in Anderson's Bay.
Feb. 23—First fire at Dunedin—Clouson's house at Water of Leith.
March 2—Teetotal Society formed, Dunedin.
Mar. 8—Thomas Granger, first boy born in Anderson's Bay.
March 26—Ship "Lady Nugent" arrived, Dunedin, with further immigrants.
March 26—Races at Dunedin.
March 27—Regatta at Port Chalmers.
April 2—Barque "Monarch," 375 tons, first English ship to enter Akaroa Harbour. Left Gravesend 22/11/49.
Rev. Jean Baptist, Petit Jean, arrived Wellington, 1850. Died Wellington, September 21, 1876.
Father Cleary arrived Auckland.
April 7—First service held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Symonds St., Auckland; Rev. A. G. Panton.
April 12—Mr. Godley arrived at Lyttelton.
July—Surrender of the N.Z. Company's Charter, all its interests reverting to the Imperial Government.
July 30—S. Stephen appointed Judge of the Supreme Court.
July 30—Public breakfast to departing colonists on the "Randolph," East India Docks, Blackwall.
Aug. 6—Ship "Mariner" arrived, Port Chalmers; 171 passengers.
August 14—Act passed empowering Canterbury Association to dispose of lands.
Nov. 17—H.M.S. "Fly," with Governor Grey, arrived, Port Chalmers.
Dec. 3—Opening of Oddfellows' Hall, Dunedin.
Dec. 6—First journey, Christchurch to Marlborough.

Bishop Selwyn

1809 Born, 5th April.
1829 Married
1841 Consecration
1842 May 29—Arrival at Auckland, by brig "Bristolian."
1843 St. Paul's Auckland, Consecrated
June 5—Preached first sermon in Courthouse, Auckland.
1843 First Ordination
1844 First Visit to South Island
First Synod of the Clergy
1847 Beginning of Melanesia Mission
1850 Conference of Bishops in Sydney
1852 Pastoral re Church Constitution
1856 Bishop Harper (Christchurch) Consecrated
1857 Framing of the Constitution (Conference at Taurarua)
1858 Sees of Wellington, Nelson and Waiapu formed
1859 First General Synod
1861 First Bishop of Melanesia (Patterson) Consecrated
1862 Second General Synod
1865 Third General Synod (Revision of Constitution)
1867 Summoned to attend First Conference of Bishops at Lambeth
Appointed Bishop of Lichfield
1868 Jan. 9—Enthroned at Lichfield
Fourth General Synod
Office of Primate established
Leaves New Zealand
1869 Diocese of Dunedin founded
1878 April 11—Died

A REMINDER.

Third visit of Royalty to New Zealand.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,
On board H.M.S. "Renown."
April 24th to May 22nd, 1920.

1850 Dec. 16—"Charlotte Jane"* and "Randolph"* arrived at Lyttelton.
Dec. 17—"Sir George Seymour"* arrived at Lyttelton.
Dec. 20—Land purchasers decided in favour of Christchurch as the capital.
Dec. 21—Last issue of "Otago News," Dunedin, and farewell leader by Editor.
Wreck of the "Inconstant," Wellington.
Dec. 27—"Cressy"* arrived, Lyttelton.
Dec.—Foundation of Canterbury by the Canterbury Association in connection with the Church of England.
Robt. Heaton Rhodes arrived, Canterbury.

1851 First regatta at Lyttelton.
Jan. 3—Bishop Selwyn arrived at Lyttelton in the "Undine," to make his first pastoral visit to Canterbury.
Jan. 8—Death of Major-General Pitt, Lieut.-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.
Jan. 11—First issue of "Lyttelton Times."
Jan. 17—Schooner "Titan" arrived at Dunedin from London with Mr. Jas. Macandrew, owner, and select party of immigrants.
Feb. 3—First vessel built in Dunedin launched.
Feb. 7—Dr. T. Jackson, Bishop-designate, arrived in Lyttelton.
Feb. 8—First publication of "Otago Witness; published fortnightly by John B. Todd; editor, Mr. Cutten (salary, £1 per week).
Feb. 14—Horticultural Society formed, Dunedin.
April 14—Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Province of New Ulster.
April 16—First auction sale on behalf of Canterbury Association of sections in Lyttelton and Christchurch.
June 30—Mr. W. B. Rhodes & Company applied for, and were granted, three runs with fifteen miles' frontage to the sea and about the same inland, situated between the Opihi and Makikihi Rivers, afterwards known as the Levels. The first wool clipped from the estate, 20 bales, was shipped from Timaru by the "Kaka" on 20th February, 1853. At the end of 1854 there were 13,000 sheep on the three runs.
July 19—Formation of Settlers' Association, Dunedin.
July 20—Church of St. Michael and All Angels opened, Christchurch.
Aug. 2—Prospectus issued Otago Banking Co.; capital, £20,000.

*First four ships with Canterbury pilgrims. First to step ashore, Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald, three years afterwards 1st Superintendent of Canterbury.

The First Land Transfer in New Zealand

Deed of Sale of 13,000 Acres to the Church Missionary Society in 1819.

To all to whom these presents shall come **Greeting** know ye that I Shunghee Heeka Chief of the District of Ta Keddie, Keddie at the Bay of Islands in the Island of New Zealand. In consideration of forty-eight falling axes to me faithfully paid and delivered by the Reverend Samuel Marsden, Clerke for and on behalf of the Church of England Missionary Society **Have** given and granted and of my free will and accord by these presents Do give and grant to the Directors of the said Church of England Missionary Society and their successors for ever. All that and those that parcel of Land now called Pookay Kohay, Ta Weedingha Tow and situate and lying in the District of Ta Keddie Keddie and now known by the name of the Society's Plain containing thirteen thousand acres more or less, 13,000, bounded on the South East by the District of the Chiefs Ta Morengha and Whytaroa, on the South West by the woods Weedingha Tow, Kyke-tayha Roa and Maringha Paray Doon and on the North West and North East by the road from Ta Toe Honay to Ta KeddieKeddie with all the timbers, minerals, waters Rights and appurtenances to the same belonging. **To Hold** to the Directors of the said Church of England Missionary Society and their successors for ever.

Rev. Marsden 13,000 acres

In Faith and Testimony whereof I the said Shunghee Heeka have to these presents set and subscribed my seal at Ranghee Hon in the island of New Zealand the fourth day of November in the year of **Christ** one thousand eight hundred and nineteen. (Seal) The signature of
Shunghee Heeka.

Sealed and delivered
in presence of
John Butler
Thomas Kendall

The signature of Rawha
a Chief and
relation of Shunghee.
(Seal)

1851 Aug. 30—Weekly issue "Otago Witness" begun.
Daquerreotype portraits introduced.
Nov. 18—Election of Auckland Common Council.
Nov. 22—Mr. Arch. Clark appointed Mayor of Auckland
Nov. 28—Meeting of N.Z. Society, Wellington.
Dec. 6—Road from Christchurch to Papanui begun.
Dec. 24—Steamer "Governor Wynyard" launched at Freeman's Bay, Auckland. First steamship built in New Zealand.
Dec. 27—Arrival of a bell for First Church, Dunedin, presented by friends of the Free Church of Scotland.

1852 Wanganui Industrial School established; known since 1882 as Wanganui Collegiate School.
Bluegum seeds offered for sale in Christchurch.
Jan. 22—Launch of sailing barque "Bon Accord" for trade between Port Chalmers and Dunedin.
Mar. 1—Arrival at Port Chalmers of "Maori" with 68 passengers.
May 4—Ship "Agra" arrived, Port Chalmers, from London.
Dunedin magistrate decided that reporters should be for ever excluded from their meetings.
May 13—Mr. Reynolds censured for reporting proceedings of Magistrate Court meeting.
May 11—Society of Canterbury Colonists formed.
June 30—Passing of the Constitution Act by the Imperial Parliament, granting representative institutions to New Zealand, and subdividing it into six provinces—Auckland, Taranaki, Wellington, Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago.
Aug. 4—"Taranaki Herald," first newspaper printed in the province, established.
Aug. 17—First wheeled vehicle passed over bridle path, Lyttelton to Christchurch.
Aug. 28—Wreck of whaling schooner "Amazon" at Bluff.
Oct. 2—First list of voters for Dunedin and Country Districts published.
Oct. 7—Ship "Persia" arrived, Port Chalmers, from London.
Oct. 16—The "Otago Witness" property presented to Mr. W. H. Cutten by the proprietors.
Oct. 23—Opening of Port Chalmers Church by Rev. T. Burns.
Dec. 4—First weekly market held in Dunedin.
Dec. 18—Farewell breakfast to Mr. Godley on the eve of his departure for England.
Oct.—Discovery of gold in the Kapanga Stream at Coromandel by Mr. C. Ring.

Keri Keri, the Nursery of N.Z. History

Keri Keri, situated at the head of a small navigable tidal river of the Bay of Islands, is a spot with a history and a distinctive charm. Here are to be seen the oldest wooden and the oldest stone buildings in New Zealand, both of them still occupied and in a wonderful state of preservation. The mission house, a two-storied wooden building, was built in 1819, for the Rev. John Butler, and others of the Church Mission. Mr. Butler did not remain long in New Zealand, and it was occupied by Mr. James Kemp, a lay member of the Society. His two grand-daughters live there to-day. The house is massively built—the great corner posts of the rooms are iron-bolted a foot into cement blocks. The posts are puriri, the other timbers used being totara and heart of kauri. The original matai shingles have been replaced by an iron roof. Nearer the waterfront, at the foot of the wharf, stands the massive stone store, of two storeys, measuring 40ft. by 30ft., built in 1833, as a store for the mission, and as a place of defence if needed. A strongly-fortified village of the warrior Hongi was situated on a hill not far away, and the first settlers lived in constant fear of an attack by the natives.

Keri Keri has an Old World air about it, and has recently attracted to its neighbourhood quite a number of English people who have retired from positions in India and elsewhere abroad, who have taken up some of the land and made homes and gardens, where they may spend the remainder of their years under conditions the reverse of that of the early pioneers.

The man who can forget his own personal feelings and fuse his own interests with those of his house is a sure winner.

1853 Nelson Provincial Government established.
Business of E. Buxton and Co., Nelson, established.
The "Caledonia," 20 tons, first vessel built by Grubb and Marshall, Lyttelton.
A. Baxter, first white settler, Kaiapoi.
First steamer to visit Wellington.
Jan. 8—Opening of Dunedin Mechanics' Institute.
Jan. 17—N.Z. Constitution Act promulgated.
Feb. 28—Boundaries of Canterbury proclaimed.
March 7—Assumption by Sir George Grey, K.C.B., of the duties of Governor in New Zealand in terms of the appointment after the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act and cessation of duties of the Lieut.-Governor of New Ulster and New Munster.
May 14—First weekly market opened in Christchurch.
June 18—First piece of cloth made in Otago by Mr. John Barr.
June 30—Colonel Wynyard first Superintendent of Auckland.
Justices of the Peace appointed, Wellington.
Dr. Featherstone elected first Superintendent, Wellington Province.
July 23—Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald elected first Superintendent of Canterbury.
Sept. 10—Capt. W. Cargill elected (unopposed) first Superintendent of Otago.
Sept. 10—Mr. H. Sewell elected first representative of Christchurch in the General Assembly; Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for Lyttelton; Messrs. Stuart, Wortley and E. J. Wakefield, Christchurch Country Districts; Mr. W. S. Moorhouse for Akaroa.
First Canterbury Provincial Council elected:—Messrs. W. J. Hamilton, C. E. Dampier, J. T. Cookson (Lyttelton), T. Cass, S. Bealey, R. Packer (Christchurch Town), C. Simeon, H. Tancred, John Hall, C. Bowen (Christchurch Country Districts), R. H. Rhodes and Rev. W. Alymer (Akaroa).
Sept. 24—Messrs. W. H. Cutten, J. Adam, Alex. Rennie elected to first Provincial Council for town of Dunedin.
Sept. 25—St. Matthew's Church, Auckland, opened.
Rev. David Bruce succeeded Mr. Panton as minister of St. Andrew's Church, Auckland, and held office till 1877.
Sept. 27—First session of Canterbury Provincial Council opened.
Sept. 29—Jas. Macandrew elected (unopposed) member General Assembly for Dunedin Town.
Messrs. J. H. Harris, J. Macandrew, W. H. Reynolds, J. Gillies, A. Anderson, E. McGlashan elected first

NEW ZEALAND'S FIRST OAK TREE

Planted Waimate North, 1831.

This Oak was raised from an acorn grown on Goat Hill, Dorset, England, and was brought to New Zealand by the Rev. R. Davis, one of the Early C.M.S. Missionaries, who arrived at the Bay of Islands in the brig "Maquarie" on August 15th, 1824.

Mr. Davis planted the acorn on the Mission Station at Paihia.

After a while the house was burned down, but the tree was preserved from destruction by being covered with wet blankets. It is said that Mr. Davis left the care of his furniture to his fellow Missionaries while he looked to the safety of the tree.

In 1831 Mr. Davis removed to the then new Mission Station at Waimate North, taking with him the young Oak tree, which he planted where it now stands.

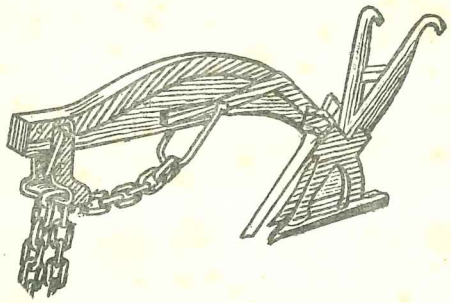
Captain Fitzroy, of H.M.S. "Beadle" (afterwards Governor of New Zealand), speaking of his visit to Waimate in 1835, says: "A thriving young English Oak, near Mr. Davis' house, augured well, for where English Oaks succeed, very many other useful trees will certainly grow. . . . A living, healthy English Oak was a sight too rare, near the Antipodes, to fail in exciting emotion."

When the tree was 18 or 20 feet high, sheep pens were constructed round it, and the sheep destroyed the bark. In the hope of saving the tree's life, Mr. Davis cut it down to about three feet from the ground. It then threw out several shoots, which eventually became large lateral branches. This accounts for its present shape, for while the full height of the tree is slightly over 50 feet, the trunk measures only 7 feet high, with a girth of 10 feet 9 inches, and the outer branches have a circumference of over 200 feet.

The First Plough, 1820

Link With Earliest Days.

The first plough used in New Zealand is said to be that used by the pioneer Anglican missionary, the Rev. John Butler, at Keri Keri, Bay of Islands, in 1820. Mr. Butler kept a diary, which is a valued possession of a grandson, Mr. W. Barton, of Wairarapa, and in this diary is an account of the first ploughing done in the new land. At the request of Sir Edwin Mitchelson, Mr. Barton has made a copy of the diary for inclusion in the Old Colonists' Museum, Auckland. The high hopes that inspired the missionary when he first put the land to the plough so many years ago are recorded



in a firm, clear hand, as shown in a photograph of a page in the diary. Mr. Butler wrote: "On the morning of Wednesday, the 3rd of May, 1820, the agricultural plough was for the first time put into the land of New Zealand at Kiddie Kiddie (Kerekeri), and I felt much pleasure in holding it after a team of six bullocks brought down by the (H.M.S.) Dromedary. I trust that this auspicious day will be remembered with gratitude and its anniversary kept by ages yet unborn. Every heart seemed to rejoice in the occasion. I hope it will still continue to increase and in a short time produce an abundant harvest."

The Rev. John Butler was the first ordained minister to settle in the Colony, being appointed by the Rev. Samuel Marsden in 1819.

1853 members Provincial Council for Dunedin Country Districts.
Oct. 18—First session Auckland Provincial Council opened. Mr. T. H. Barclay appointed Speaker
Nov. 19—Schoolhouse at Taieri opened.
Preliminary meeting Provincial Council.
Dec. 31—Departure of Governor, Sir George Grey.

1854 First member returned to House of Representatives, Dr. Isaac Earl Featherstone.
Name of town changed from Petre to Whanganui by Act of Provincial Council.
Name of town changed from Burlings to Featherston (Wairarapa) in honour of Dr. Featherston, first Superintendent of the Province.
Henry Burling first man to drive a dray over the Rimutaka Ranges.
Jan. 3—Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard assumed the administration of the Government.
Jan. 7—Opening of Provincial Council in Mechanics' Hall, Dunedin; Mr. J. Macandrew elected Speaker.
Jan. 14—Arrival at Dunedin of Revs. Mill and Bannerman per "Stately."
Jan. 18—Welcome gathering to above.
Feb.—Mrs. Hornbrook, first first woman in South Canterbury, arrived Timaru by the "Despatch" from Wellington.
Mrs. G. Rhodes, a young woman 19 years of age, rode down the coast to the Levels. She was the second white woman in Canterbury. She was accompanied by a young girl 16 years of age named McQueen.
April 18—Sale by ballot of unoccupied sections, private estate of N.Z. Co—189 applications for one section.
May 27—Opening at Auckland of the first session of the General Assembly by Lieut.-Colonel Wynyard, Administrator of the Government.
June 27—Presbytery of Otago constituted.
July 8—Inauguration of Presbytery of Otago.
July 11—Public meeting of members of Church of England, Dunedin (Rev. J. A. Fenton, M.A., in the chair). Steps taken for building church and for organising various funds.
July 18—Chief Huruhuru welcomed Mr. Michael Studholme on his arrival at Waimate—Mr. Studholme arrived at Waimate from Christchurch in bullock dray, the first vehicle to traverse what is now Queen Street.
Aug. 5—Seven business people in Dunedin intimate that they will close at 7 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
Sept. 15—Meeting at Lyttelton to promote steamer communication between Lyttelton, Christchurch, Kaiapoi and Akaroa.

The First Attempt at Colonisation

The first colonising Company was formed in London in 1825. It was composed of many of England's most influential men. Some difficulty was experienced in the initial arrangements owing to the British Government having disowned New Zealand at that time. These, however, were eventually overcome, and the promoters received a royal charter, which enabled them to proceed. The necessary capital was provided and a vessel, the "Rosanna," was purchased and fitted out for the conveyance of the settlers.

Captain James Herd, who had visited New Zealand some three years previously, was placed in command of the ship. A careful selection was made of men who were mechanics and likely to be most useful in developing a trade in New Zealand flax and timber.

The "Rosanna" arrived in New Zealand early in 1826, and spent some time on the coast and at Hauraki, where the islands, Waiheke and Pakihi, were purchased. The ship then left and called at the Bay of Islands, where it anchored on the 26th of October. Later it proceeded to Hokianga, where a tract of land was purchased, but the continued presence and war dances on the waterfront of large numbers of Natives weakened the nerves of the intending settlers. It was a part of the agreement with the emigrants that if, on arrival in New Zealand, they were not satisfied with the prospects they were to be returned. Advantage was taken of this, and they gave up their intention to disembark, and demanded that they should be taken back to England. Captain Herd, however, disappointed as he may have been, had no alternative but to accede to their demands. Five of the number elected to remain in New Zealand, Messrs. McLean, Nimmo, Gillies, Nesbit and Alex. Chapman.

The "Rosanna" proceeded to Sydney, where the large stock of stores, which included agricultural implements and

1854 Oct. 7—Launch of "Star of Dunedin," 50 tons.
Oct. 23—Second meeting of Presbytery.
Oct. 31—Second session Otago Provincial Council opened.
Nov. 17—Richards Hornbrook, first white child born in South Canterbury.

1855 Site for Invercargill township decided upon.
Jan. 23—Very severe earthquake on each side Cook Strait.
Jan. 25—Burns Anniversary celebrated by a dinner in Dunedin.
Feb. 1—Michael and John Studholme secure grazing license over 35,000 acres of land at Waimate.
Feb. 23—Severe earthquake shocks Wellington.
March—MacKenzie, after raiding the Levels Run, was caught red-handed driving a thousand sheep.
March 26—Mr. W. F. Massey born, Ireland.
March 31—Population of Otago, 31/12/54, 2557.
May 21—Christ's College, Christchurch, founded. Founded after having been in existence in Lyttelton since 1851.
May 26—Fifty pounds voted by Otago Provincial Council for clock and bells, Dunedin.
May 31—Customs House, Port Chalmers, broken into and safe with money taken.
June 4—Recovery of safe stolen from Customs House with money, about £1400, almost intact.
July 10—Canterbury Provincial Council took over assets and liabilities of Canterbury Association.
July 28—Discovery of coal at Tokomairo intimated.
Sept.—Postage stamps first introduced.
Sept. 6—Arrival of Governor, Col. T. Gore Browne, C.B. Secular education introduced.
Sept. 8—Arrival at Port Chalmers of "Gil Blas" from Melbourne, with capitalist immigrants procured by Mr. W. H. Reynolds.
Oct. 22—Fire at gaol, Dunedin.
Nov. 8—Members of Church of England in Canterbury ask that Rev. H. J. C. Harper should be appointed Bishop of Christchurch Diocese (whole of South Island).
Nov. 12—Election of first members to House of Representatives under system of responsible Government.
Nov. 17—Election (unopposed) of Captain W. Cargill, Superintendent of Otago.
Dec. 15—Election of Capt. Cargill and J. Macandrew (unopposed) members of General Assembly, for Dunedin District.

1856 "Wanganui Chronicle" founded.
Site of Invercargill township surveyed by Mr. J. T. Thomson, and portion of town laid out.

gunpowder, was sold. Some of the emigrants decided to remain in New South Wales, thus reducing considerably the number who returned to England.

The loss on the venture was £20,000, and it had a very discouraging effect on subsequent colonizing proposals.

Maori Tribes in New Zealand

North Island.

Name of Tribe.	Locality.
Te Au-Pouri	North Cape
Te Rarawa	Awanui
Nga-puhi	Bay of Islands
Ngati-Whatua	Kaipara
Ngati-Te-Ata	Manukau
Ngati-Paoa	
Ngati-Maru	Hauraki Gulf
Ngati-Whanaunga	
Ngati-Raukawa	Thames and Waikato Valley
Waikato	Waikato Valley
Ngati-Maniopoto	Waipa
Ngati-Tu-Wharetoa	Taupo
Ngati-Te-Rangi	Tauranga
Te Arawa	Rotorua and Bay of Plenty
Te-Are-Wera	Urewera Country
Whakatohea	Opotiki
Te Whanau-a-Apanui	Bay of Plenty East
Ngati-Porou	East Cape, Southward
Ngati-Kahungangu	Poverty Bay to Wellignton
Ngati-Tama	Mokau
Te-Ati-Awa	Waitara
Taranaki	Cape Egmont
Ngati-Ruanui	Patea
Ngati-Rauru	Waitotara
Ngati-Hau (or Whanganui)	Wanganui
Ngati-Apa	Manawatu
Ngati-Toa and	
Ngati-Raukawa	Otaki
Rangitane	South of Otaki

South Island.

Ngati-Toa	North of South Island
Ngati-Awa	Marlborough
Rangitane	
Ngati-Kuia	Pelorus Sound
Ngati-Tahu	Canterbury, Otago, Southland and Stewart Island
Te Ati-Awa and a few Morioris	Chatham Islands

1856 E. Reece, Ltd., started business, Christchurch.
Rev. Chas. Fraser (Presbyterian) landed at Lyttelton, and began pastoral work.
1856 Site of Invercargill, etc. Township named "Invercargill" by Governor, Colonel Thomas George Browne.
Mrs. Hay, first white woman to settle in the Mackenzie country.
Jan. 13—Arrival at Dunedin of Governor Browne and family.
Jan. 17—Public dinner at Dunedin to Governor Browne.
Feb. 2—Bluff declared a port of entry.
Feb. 7—Sections in town reserves near Christchurch sold.
March 1—"Gil Blas," Capt. Nichol, came up to within 400 yards of Dunedin jetty—channel named Nichols passage.
March 15—Capt. Nichol entertained.
March 27—First wool ship left Lyttelton for London direct.
March 29—Eighth anniversary of Otago Province. Cattle, 8854; sheep, 83,196; horses, 854.
April 5—Green Island, Dunedin, Taieri, Tokomairo and Clutha declared School District.
Waste Lands Board constituted; Commissioner P. Proudfoot, Dunedin.
May 7—Appointment of the first Ministry under the system of Responsible Government, under Mr. Sewell, Colonial Secretary.
May 14—Defeat of Mr. Sewell's Ministry.
May 20—Appointment of a Ministry under presidency of Mr. W. Fox as Attorney-General.
May 28—Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry by majority of one, on a direct vote of want of confidence.
June 2—Appointment of a Ministry under the presidency of Mr. E. W. Stafford.
Oct. 4—Arrival of "Strathmore," Capt. Main—184 passengers for Otago.
Oct. 14—Auckland Presbytery formed. Participants: Rev. David Bruce of St. Andrew's, Rev. John Macky of Papatoetoe, Rev. Robert McKinney of Mahurangi. Representative elders: Mr. Wm. Gorrie of St. Andrew's, Mr. James Wallace of Otahuhu. Mr. Bruce presided.
Oct. 25—Flockowners' Association formed.
Oct. 31—First meeting Chamber of Commerce at office of Messrs. Bethune and Hunter, Wellington.
First number of Nelson "Colonist" issued.
Prices of produce, etc., at New Plymouth:—Lamb and mutton cost 6d. per lb., fowls from 1/- to 1/6 each, butter 1/6, sugar 5d., coffee 1/-, tea 2/-, soda 2/-,

The First Passage of the French Pass

Voyage of the Astrolabe.

After Tasman's ships sailed out of Golden Bay Nelson lay unvisited, as far as is known, for one hundred and eighty-five years. Then Captain Dumont D'Urville, a gallant French navigator, after sailing up the West Coast, entered Cook Strait. He thought that as Cook had explored Admiralty Bay and Queen Charlotte Sound he would be rendering a greater service to geography if he sailed into the unexplored bay that Cook had named Blind Bay on his first, and Tasman Bay on his second visit.

D'Urville has left many French names around Nelson—The Croixelles, Cape Souci, Pepin's Island, Astrolabe, Adele Island, D'Urville Island, the French Pass, Trois Clochers (Three Steeples, Cape Foulwind), besides Separation Point and Torrent Bay. Many of these names also appear around the New Guinea coast, which he explored, and he remarks more than once upon the similarity of the scenery.

Discovery of Croixelles Harbour.

On January 22nd, 1827, the Astrolabe weighed anchor and stood over to the east side of the bay to explore a gap that D'Urville thought might be a passage to Admiralty Bay (the French Pass). He discovered the Croixelles Harbour, but did not enter, as the wind fell when night approached, and to avoid being carried by the swell on to the rocks he had to anchor—much against his will—two miles south of Cape Souci (Care or Anxiety), the south head of the Croixelles. At 4.15 p.m. on the 23rd they were standing for the Pass under all sail when the lookout announced that it was barred with breakers. There was not an instant to lose. All the sails were lowered and the anchor let go in mid-channel.

1856 starch 1/-, currants 2/-, rice 3d., mustard 1/-, pepper 1/4, tartaric acid 4/-, ham 10d., beef 4d., sago 9d., oatmeal 3d., salt 2d., flour 27/- per 100lb., blue 2/-, wheat 7/- a bushel, nutmeg 8/-, candles 9d., butter 9d. (in March).

It is less easy to compare the cost of clothing, since materials, etc., differ so much. The book contains records for the purchase of three pairs of boots for 20/6, shoes 8/-, braces 1/-, stockings 1/-, 4/6 for making a dress, 8/- for a straw hat, flannel 2/6 a yard, sheeting 10½d. a yard, muslin 1/4 a yard, 27/- for a dress, serge 2/- a yard, towelling 10½d. a yard, calico 8d., cotton 1½d. a reel, hooks 1½d a packet.

1857 Price of provisions, Nelson: Flour, £23 to £26 per ton; wheat, 9s to 10s per bushel; bread, 14d per 4lb loaf; Beef and mutton, 6d to 10d per lb; veal, 8d to 10d per lb; pork, 7d to 9d per lb; fresh butter, 14d per lb; eggs, 14d per dozen; cheese, 1s to 1s 3d per lb; lard, 1s 2d per lb; bacon, 1s 4d per lb; ham, 1s 6d per lb; home-made candles, 9d per lb; fowls, 5s to 5s 6d per pair; turkeys, 9s to 11s each; potatoes, 8s per cwt.; pollard, 6s per 100 lbs.; cabbages, 4d each.

Opening of the first payable goldfield in New Zealand at Collingwood.

Kaiapoi Town Board established.

Gilbert and Sullivan first joined forces in an operatic production, "Trial by Jury."

Jan. 3—Union Bank of Australasia opened, Dunedin (Alfred Jackson, manager).

January 10—Dunedin Brewery started.

January 17—Wreck of Endeavour at Molyneux.

Feb.—First sale of gold in New Zealand.

February 8—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church opened.

February 28—Opening new church at Tokomairo (Rev. Mr. Bannerman).

March 21—Land sale at Invercargill, Dunedin and Port Chalmers—90 sections sold.

May 2—Barque "Dunedin," 208 tons, came up to Upper Harbour, Dunedin.

June 19—Canterbury Provincial Council passed first education ordinance.

July 24—Foundation stone of Christ's College laid.

August 24—Christchurch-Lyttelton road, via Sumner and Evans Pass opened.

Sept. 19—Flourmill established, Tokomairo.

Sept. 30—Mr. Fitzgerald left for England to act as emigration agent for Canterbury.

Nov. 4—Mr. W. S. Moorhoouse elected Superintendent of Canterbury.

The French Pass.

Two boats were sent out to follow both sides of the channel. They returned after four hours' absence and reported that they were not sure if the channel was practicable at its narrowest point, but that with the exception of the breakers that extended from the north-west point it appeared safe. The boat that approached the narrowest point found it barred by rocks barely above the surface, and a very violent current with whirlpools nearly carried the boat into the breakers. It was a league and a-half from their anchorage and the boats' crews returned greatly fatigued. The wind, instead of falling at night, freshened rapidly from the north-west. At 10 p.m. it blew so hard that the waves came right over the ship, entirely covering the forecastle. They ran the risk of foundering. The sea was breaking with such fury that if the anchors had not held the ship would have been reduced to fragments in a few minutes on that iron coast, not one of the crew could have escaped, and probably not a vestige of the ship would have been left. The cable parted—a single chain held—then the wind decreased, the sea went down and the sky cleared as if by enchantment. They found next morning their remaining anchor had one of its flukes broken, so that their lives depended, as it were, on a thread; at 9.10 a.m. they got under weigh, passing two very dangerous rocks under water. They sailed between two elevated chains of mountains; on one side dense forests, on the other copses or tall fern; behind them Tasman Bay, losing itself on the horizon; before them the islands and islets of Admiralty Bay appearing through the Pass as in a telescope and gradually increasing in size to the eye. "Such was the extraordinary spectacle," said Captain D'Urville, "we could have enjoyed but for our anxiety about the vessel.

Ship Turned Round and Round.

"Arrived at four hundred fathoms from the Pass," said Captain D'Urville, "I saw it was almost completely barred by rocks just showing above water. I shortened sail and sent M. Gresson, who reported it was practicable, although very confined, and was deepest on the east side, but as the current was entering it would require a strong breeze Nevertheless, I decided to try it and made more sail. When

1857 Sept. 19—"Te Karere Maori" (The Maori Messenger) first published at Wellington.
Dec. 5—Arrival of "George Canning," first immigrant ship under system introduced by Provincial Council.
Reward offered by Government for discovery of goldfield, £500; for coalfield, £250.

1858 Foundation stone laid of first Masonic Hall, Nelson.
Name of Province of New Plymouth changed to Taranaki as from 1st Jan., 1859.
Jan.—Flagstaff Kororareka re-erected and named Whakakotahitanga ("the making at one"); last cut down 11/3/45.
January 6—Foundation stone of Provincial Council Building laid, Christchurch.
January 23—Gas made from tallow used in Royal Hotel, Dunedin.
March 1—Meeting at Invercargill approved of separation from Otago.
March 13—Gold brought to Dunedin from Dunstan Ranges.
March 26—First Otago Horticultural Show held.
March 27—Sitting of Supreme Court held in Dunedin. Judge Gresson rode overland from Christchurch.
April 30—Harbour steamer "Pride of the Yarra" arrived, Otago, from Melbourne.
May 1—First postal service between Christchurch and Waimate, fortnightly, by horseback service.
May 4—Sections of town reserves, Christchurch, sold at from £102 to £272 per acre.
May 9—First Divorce Court in New Zealand.
May 16—Otago Harbour steamer "Victoria" arrived.
May 19—First portraits introduced.
May 29—Ship "Strathallan," first direct ship, Otago to London, carried 800 bales of wool, valued at £19,000.
June 12—Public meeting, Dunedin, protests at separation of Southland.
June 20—White's Bridge opened, Canterbury.
July 3—Introduction of Rev. Wm. Johnstone as minister at Pt. Chalmers—first formal introduction in Otago.
Aug. 13—Duncan's flourmill at Water of Leith erected.
Aug. 21—Ordination of Rev. John McNichol and induction at Taieri Ferry.
Aug. 21—New Provinces Act passed.
Aug. 27—Burning of ship "Henbury" at Pt. Chalmers a few hours after arrival from London.
Aug. 28—"Queen," first steam vessel to arrive Dunedin 132 tons.
Oct. 15—Bush fires around Dunedin—Destruction of Pt. Chalmers Manse.
Nov. 1—Establishment of Province of Hawke's Bay.

the corvette was not more than a cable's length from the Pass the bar all at once became covered with boiling foam and the water came rushing through in whirlpools of unbelievable violence. On the instant the vessel obeyed the action of the currents, which carried her rapidly back into the current basin, turning her round several times. I was disappointed and surprised to find that the current, instead of keeping to the middle of the basin, carried us, before the anchors could be let go, to Whirlpool Point. The ship, almost grazing the rocks, was turned round two or three times before the anchor held. The current twisted our cables, short cables, and buoy ropes into such confusion that it was not until 4 p.m. that the crew could take their dinner, having been hard at work since 4 a.m. with only a quarter of an hour for breakfast. In the evening I explored the channel in the whaleboat. The current had now turned and it was very irregular, and the sea boiled in whirlpools in a frightful manner. We found, however, with care, that they were more fearful than dangerous. It required six men to pull against the current outside the main stream. A crowd of cormorants (shags), perched on bushes, were the sole guardians of the channel. (The maori name of the Pass is Te Aumiti, and a Maori legend says it was formed by a mythical cormorant called Te Ke-wau-a-toru.)

"On the 25th at 10 a.m. I again explored the Pass. Without perceiving it, the current carried us into Admiralty Bay, the basin of which appeared quite safe and much less obstructed by islets than shown by Cook. Hastening back we found the current absent. It was an extraordinary event for us to move about at our pleasure in the space where we had seen impetuous whirlpools and a menacing bar. The calm lasted about a quarter of an hour. We took careful soundings and found the only practicable part of the Pass was thirty to forty fathoms in width near the south-east point which might, with safety, be almost as closely approached as a quay. From that moment I decided to take the "Astrolabe" through with the first favourable wind. Our anchors dragged and our cables twisted in this fatal basin and it seemed as if we had the punishment of the Danaides. It seemed as if an evil genius wished each day to destroy the fruit of our labours. At last, on January 28th, a favour-

1858 Nov. 6—Subsidy of £4000 a year for two years to steamer "Queen" to run to Melbourne via Invercargill.
Nov. 26—Foundation stone laid of second Presbyterian Church (Knox), Gt. King St., Dunedin.
Dec. 18—Six persons drowned New River bar while proceeding to a marriage.
Dec. 22—The Austrian exploring frigate "Novara" arrived Auckland Harbour.
Dr. Ferdinand von Hochstetter, at the request of the Government, was commissioned to make geological surveys of the greater part of Auckland and Nelson provinces.
Dec. 25—New Episcopal Church opened at Waikouaiti.

1859 Population of Invercargill, 259.
W. Goss, Ltd., Christchurch, business founded by James Goss.
Public Library opened, Christchurch.
Discovery of gold, Buller River.
Jan. 25—Steamer "Pirate," 285 tons, second steamer to arrive at Dunedin.
March 8—Te Teira's offer of land at Waitara for sale to the Government.
March 8—First General Synod, Wellington.
Foundation stone laid for Oddfellows' Hall, Wellington.
June 14—N.Z. Insurance Co. established.
July 26—Township of Carterton proclaimed; named after Chas. R. Carter, a pioneer settler in the district.
Aug.—Foundation stone laid of Provincial Government Buildings, Nelson, by the Superintendent, J. P. Robinson.
Sept. 14—Provincial Council, Christchurch, met in the Provincial Buildings for the first time.
Oct. 11—640 acres of land reserved for township of Waimate.
Nov. 1—Establishment of the Province of Marlborough.
Nov. 4—Five acres in Hagley Park set aside for a hospital.
Dec. 7—Foundation stone laid of Nelson College by Governor Gore Browne. Principal: George Heppell, M.A.
Dec. 7—First Nelson A. and P. Show.
Dec. 13—Lyttelton-Christchurch Railway Bill submitted to Canterbury Provincial Council.

1860—January—Work begun on Lyttelton end of tunnel.
Jan. 6—First Blenheim newspaper.
Jan. 7—Election unopposed of Mr. James Macandrew, Superintendent of Otago.
Jan. 25—Rev. D. M. Stuart and family arrive Dunedin per "Bosworth."
Feb. 21—Second Maori War commenced.

able day arrived. So as not to omit any precautions, at 4.30 a.m. I climbed the ridge overlooking the south-east point (above the lighthouse). It was not easy owing to the steepness and the impenetrable fern. In looking towards the graceful fabric, riding at anchor below me, that had so long been our home, I could not help reflecting that by my order she might be exposed to be lost on the rocks at my feet and her crew, even if saved, reduced to a miserable existence on an inhospitable shore. At 7 a.m. the breeze appeared established and moderate in the W.S.W. We took the short cable to the stern so as to present the bows to the Pass. At the same instant the foresail, jib, mizzen and lower topsail were set. For some minutes we steered very well, but at the moment we entered the Pass the wind failed and the impetuous current caused us to swerve to port. In vain I instantly put the helm up and furled all sail in an attempt almost to touch the coast on the right. The corvette was mastered by the currents and bodily carried on to the rocks at the end of the reef. She touched slightly; then again; there was an ominous cracking of timbers, a prolonged shaking, and a sensible pause in the movement of the ship as she heeled strongly to starboard. The crew involuntarily raised a cry of alarm. 'It is nothing—we are over it,' I cried. The current dragged the corvette, the wind freshened; the "Astrolabe" heeled over as if about to sink, then rising gracefully, she sailed—with the fragments of her false keel floating behind her—into the calm and peaceful waters of Admiralty Bay."

1809

The World's Record Birth Year of Prominent People.

1809 Feb. 3—Felix Mendelssohn.
Feb. 12—Charles Darwin.
Feb. 12—Abraham Lincoln.
Mar. 1—Frederic Chopin.
April 5—George Augustus Selwyn.
Aug. 6—Alfred Tennyson.
Aug. 29—Oliver Wendell Holmes.
Oct. 15—Samuel Morley.
Nov. 27—Frances Kemble.
Dec. 29—William Ewart Gladstone.

1860 March 17—Commencement of hostilities against Kingi-te-Rangitake at Waitara.
Mar.—Owing to Maori troubles, 1,200 people transferred from Taranaki to Nelson.
Contract let for first railway in New Zealand—Christchurch to Ferrymead.
March 17—W. Thomson gazetted harbourmaster, Dunedin; H. Oates, New River and Bluff.
March 18—Capture of Maori Pa at Waitara.
Mar. 19—Oatmeal mill at Runciman, Kaikorai, opened.
March 19—Induction of Rev. D. M. Stuart to Knox Church, Dunedin.
March 28—Engagement at Waireka.
April 30—Nelson Provincial Council met first time in Provincial Council Buildings.
June 20—Mission vessel "Southern Cross," with Bishop Selwyn on board, wrecked at Ngunguru.
June 20-26—Engagement of Puketakanere at Waitara.
June 25—Maori King, Potatau, died.
Michael Studholme (Waimate) married—arrived with his bride on horseback.
Ferry service established across the Waitaki River at Redcliff.
July 14—Induction of Rev. Stobo, Invercargill First Church.
July 21—Special meeting of Provincial Council, fixing price of rural land at 20/- per acre (Otago).
August 6—Death of Captain Cargill, Dunedin.
August 18—Formation of Otago A. and P. Society.
Formation of Taieri A. and P. Society.
Sept. 8—Opening North Taieri flourmill.
Nov. 1—First sale of town land in Oamaru.
Nov. 6—Defeat at Mahoetihi, with heavy loss, of a force of Waikato natives who had crossed the Waitara River to join Wiriemu Kingi.
Dec. 31—Capture of Matarikorika Pa, and defeat of a large body of Waikato Natives.
1861 Messrs. H. I. Jones & Son, stationers, start business, Wanganui, now specialists in Books on N.Z.
January 11—Wreck of P.S. "Ada" at Molyneux.
Jan. 12—Arrival of S.S. "Omeo," Dunedin.
First mail coach, Dunedin to Balclutha.
Jan. 23—Repulse of Maori attack on redoubt, Huirangi.
Jan. 26—Degree of D.D. conferred on Rev. T. Burns, Dunedin.
Feb. 2—Arrest of Mr. James Macandrew for debt. In his capacity as Superintendent of Otago he proclaimed his own house (Carisbrooke House) a gaol, and occupied it.
Feb. 23—First show of stock at Tokomairo.

The Trials of the Early Days

TEARS, GLOOM, AND TRAGEDY.

EXPERIENCES OF THE PIONEERS.

If the Nelson settlement was born amidst sunshine and laughter, its infancy was surrounded by tears, gloom, and tragedy. The long-expected "Lloyds" arrived on the 15th of February, 1842, a ship of lamentation and woe—65 children thrown overboard—"Rachel mourning for her children and would not be comforted"—and all "the sad tales of that disastrous voyage." The tragedy of the Wairau massacre stunned the infant settlement in June, 1843. Within two years, in March, 1844, the New Zealand Company collapsed, and soon after "starvation time" began.

From the day they sailed out of the Thames in a small, overcrowded vessel, forced in rough weather to spend days below, cooped in stuffy cabins with the deadlights closed—in pitch darkness save for ill-smelling oil lamps—the long monotonous voyage, especially to women and children, was a prolonged misery. Then, on arrival, the settler found the lands he had paid for were not even surveyed, and after weary waiting, slender savings had been expended, he found his section a barren hill-side, perhaps 30 miles from Nelson, reached only by an almost impassable track. Many a settler, struggling hopelessly in a strange environment, died of a broken heart, dispirited by the task of scraping a living for his family from the section he was allotted. In the "starving time" children went hungry to bed, night after night, and never knew what a satisfying meal was like. Men were glad to work for 2s. a day. Bread, flour, milk, fresh meat, tea and sugar—the mere necessities of life—were luxuries seldom tasted by the majority of settlers. Storekeepers could not get a bag of flour for their own families, and despairing settlers dug up the very seed potatoes to feed their starving children.

CHRONICLE OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

1861 March 9—Publication of newspaper in Invercargill, "Southern News and Foveaux Straits Herald."
March 28—Mr. Macandrew removed from office and Commissioner of Peace by Governor Browne, and his house declared to be not a gaol. Macandrew taken to the common gaol. Return to public life and elected to Provincial Council, 1863, and M.H.R. 1865.
April 1—Establishment of Province of Southland.
April 6—First appearance of Dunedin Volunteer Fire Brigade.
April 20—Southland proclaimed a separate province.
May 10—Serious floods in Taieri Plains.
May 15—Canterbury Provincial Council approved provisional contract for Lyttelton tunnel. Price, £240,500.
May 17—Discovery of gold at Gabriel's Gully, Otago.
May 21—A truce agreed to with the Maoris, Taranaki.
May 25—Great excitement over election of Superintendent of Otago—Major Richardson, 292 votes, elected —Macandrew 189, McMaster 106 votes.
June 8—Report from Gabriel's Gully re gold discovery in Waitahuna and Tuapika rivers.
June 17—First sod Lyttelton tunnel turned.
July 5—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry by a majority of one on a vote of want of confidence.
July 6—Provincial Treasurer, J. McGlashan, removed from office for allowing Superintendent to employ public money for private purposes (Otago).
July 12—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. Fox.
July 13—Official report of Mr. J. T. Thomson on Tuapeka goldfields.
First escort, 500 ozs. of gold.
July 17—First sod of Christchurch-Ferrymead railway turned.
July 29—Incorporation of Bank of New Zealand at Auckland.
August 3—Wreck of S.S. "Oberon" at Bluff.
August 23—First meeting of Chamber of Commerce at Dunedin.
August 24—Escort arrived Dunedin with 5056 oz. gold.
August 31—Arrival of Mr. John Brannigan to organise police force.
August 31—Opening of Southland Provincial Council by Dr. Menzies, Superintendent.
Sept. 3—First election Invercargill Town Board.
Sept. 7—Importation of two steam threshing machines, one for Mr. Martin, Tokomairo, and one for syndicate of Taieri farmers.
Sept. 18—First meeting Invercargill Town Board.

THE TRIALS OF THE EARLY DAYS.

At the end of May, 1842, over seventeen hundred persons were crowded round the town of Nelson and not an acre of country land had been distributed. It was not till August 21 that suburban lands were open for selection, and another season was gone before fern land could be got ready for sowing or swamp lands drained. The Wakefield system of colonisation was blamed, but it was no part of Wakefield's published theory to send thousands of penniless emigrants where no one could obtain possession of the land on which to employ them. "It was," wrote one settler, "all unfulfilled promises, shuffling procrastination and helpless executive incapacity." "Early in March, 1842," said Mr. Alfred Saunders, "another calamity was inflicted on Nelson by the arrival of a man appointed to nearly all the Government offices. . . . He was immediately seen to be very eccentric. . . . Many will remember how he ordered all the settlers off the Government reserves the very day he landed, and cried and stamped when they refused to go. . . . How he poisoned his own imported fowls the next morning, and swore at them for eating poison he intended for rats."

Now this is the law of the jungle—as old and as true as the sky;
And the wolf that shall keep it may prosper, but the wolf that shall break it must die.
As the creeper that girdles the tree-trunk, the law runneth forward and back—
For the strength of the Pack is the Wolf, and the strength of the Wolf is the Pack.

—Rudyard Kipling.

1861 Sept. 26—Arrival of Sir G. Grey, K.C.B., at Auckland, from Cape Colony, to succeed Governor Gore Browne Second term of office.
Oct. 2—Departure of Governor Gore Browne.
The original name Te Wai-mate-mate shortened to Waimate.
Chief Huruhuru, Waimate, died—succeeded by Horomona-Pohio.
Weekly mail service established, Waimate.
Oct. 11—First Cobb and Co. coaches to gold diggings.
Oct. 18—Ship "Gananogue," 785 tons, Captain Nixon arrived Auckland: 126 passengers, including the late Mr. D. Nathan and family, who were returning after a holiday in England.
Oct. 26—First case of robbery under arms reported. Fourteen persons stuck up and property valued £300 to £400 taken.
Nov. 8—First cab on Dunedin streets.
Detachment of 70th Regiment landed Dunedin.
Nov. 15—First issue of Otago Daily Times.
Nov. 16—New goldfield at Mt. Valpy, Capt. Mackenzie's run.
Dec. 1—Fire at Otago Daily Times office and at Cargill and Co.'s store and Shand's bakery. Damage, £10,000.
Dec. 17—S.S. "Oscar" wrecked at New River.
Dec. 20—Waipori gold diggings discovered.
1862 Bank of New Zealand open branch, Wanganui.
Stock market established, Rangiora.
Discovery of artesian water supply, Christchurch.
Samual Hoult, of Nelson, won Rifle Championship Belt and £50 in cash.
Jan. 1—Dunedin branch Bank of New Zealand opened (2nd Dec., 1861).
Jan. 21—Sentence of Anderson, alias Burns, to 3 years' hard labour for participation in Mangatua robbery, Oct. 18, 1861.
Jan. 22—First regular dramatic company played at Music Hall, Dunedin.
Jan. 29—Rush to Waitahuna.
Jan. 31—Arrival of Garrett, implicated in Mangatua robbery, he having been captured in Sydney.
Feb. 1—Christchurch gazetted a municipal district.
Feb. 3—Establishment of Warden's Court, Dunedin.
Feb. 4—First election of Lyttelton Municipal Council.
Feb. 4—Daily delivery of letters, Dunedin.
Feb. 12—Tenders for construction of a telegraph line between Christchurch and Lyttelton accepted.
Feb. 15—Discovery of gold at Wakatipu reported.

The "Blue Cap" Gang

From the days of the whalers onwards undesirable immigrants from the penal settlements in Australia found their way to New Zealand. The most notorious of these were three ticket-of-leave men from Hobart, headed by one who came to be known as Blue Cap, from a particular form of hat that he habitually wore. Probably a yearning for notoriety and a desire to strike terror into his victims, who would recognise him instantly as the dreaded bushranger, was responsible for the adoption of this distinctive headgear. He was unfortunate in his depredations in having to deal with men who had braved too many difficulties to allow him to develop into a first-rate criminal. Early in his career in New Zealand he spent a night with Mr. E. Hay at Pigeon Bay, but the odds were against him and his fellows, so he passed on to Purau. There they surprised the Greenwood brothers and, holding them up, as well as some workmen on the place, tied them securely and placed them on the kitchen floor. Choosing Edward Greenwood, whom they considered the most likely to be bullied into assisting them, they released him and compelled him to collect all money and valuables in the house.

Gathering their plunder, they forced Mr. Greenwood and William Prebble to help to carry it to their boat and assist in stowing it for their journey. When all was completed, Blue Cap threatened all with death if one of them was released before a specified time. It was a safe threat, for the time allowed would be taken in getting from the beach to the house, and Mr. Greenwood, on returning, immediately released his brothers and the others. Word was at once sent to the whalers at Port Levy, intimating that probably the next attack of the gang would be on Riccarton. So great was the regard for the Messrs. Deans by whalers and settlers alike, that the former immediately organised a party to deal with the scoundrels. A fully-manned whaleboat crossed the Sumner bar and pulled up the Avon to the house of Messrs.

1862 March 1—Contract let to Woolley and Co. to construct telegraph line, Dunedin to Pt. Chalmers and the Heads. Erection of Stuart St. Jetty commenced and new Rattray St. Jetty.
Mar. 3—First meeting Christchurch Municipal Council
Mar. 26-28—First Dunedin Jockey Club races at West Taieri.
April 2—Dunedin Regatta Club formed.
April 16—Death at Dunedin of Mrs. Stuart, wife of pastor of Knox Church.
May 9—First meeting of Mining Board at Tuapeka.
May 10—First direct shipment of gold, Dunedin to London, 15,000 ozs., per "Chariot of Fame."
May 12—Public meeting held at Dunedin, large and influential, to take vigorous steps to secure separation from North Island.
May 15—Garrett, the notorious highwayman, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for Mangatua robbery.
May 22—Kelly and Burgess, highwaymen, sentenced to three years' imprisonment.
May 24—First telegraph post erected, Dunedin to Pt. Chalmers.
May 29—Albertland settlers left London.
June 3—Cornerstone laid, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Moray Place, Dunedin.
June 4—Reading-room and Athenæum opened, Dunedin.
June 16—Launch of first steamboat built in Otago, "Bessy Douglas."
June 28—Proclamation of Coromandel as a goldfield.
June 29—Wreck of S.S. "White Swan" on East Coast with loss of many public records, in transit from Auckland.
Samuel Wm. Goldsmith arrived Waimate.
July 1—Christchurch-Lyttelton telegraph line, first in N.Z., opened.
July 19—First show and ploughing match, Invercargill.
July 28—Defeat of Mr. Fox's Ministry by the casting vote of the Speaker on a proposed resolution in favour of placing the ordinary conduct of Native affairs under the administration of the responsible Ministers.
Aug. 5—Capt. Tibbets shot Peter Green at Mt. Switzer's station, Mataura. Afterwards fired at his brother and was shot dead by him. The brother, Chas. Tibbets, attempted suicide.
Aug. 6—Appointment of a Ministry under the leadership of Mr. Alfred Domett.
Aug. 16—Hartley and Simmons deposited 87 lbs. gold in Treasury, Dunedin. Declined to say where they got it.

Deans. The alarm was given of the probability of attack, but Blue Cap had seen the arrivals and had hidden in the Riccarton Bush. He hoped that being thus far unseen, the whalers would conclude that he had gone elsewhere, and would return to Port Levy.

In all probability his plan would have succeeded but for an accident. On the following day a fall of snow took place, and his tracks were picked up by the whalers. An alarm was at once given and a pursuit organised, but the gang escaped for the time being. In making their way overland to Dunedin, one was drowned in crossing one of the rivers, and the other two were captured. They were sent back to Sydney, where they were tried, convicted and punished. The Greenwoods got back most of their valuables, but when one of the brothers lost his life in a drowning accident they sold out to Messrs. W. B. and G. Rhodes.

First Maori to Visit London

The first Maori to visit London was one Mohanga, who was taken Home by Dr. John Savage, an English surgeon, returning thither in 1805 from New South Wales as a passenger in a whaler. Mohanga, on being introduced to King George III., was surprised to find him an old man, and not a vigorous warrior, as he had supposed. He was entertained at the home of an English noble, and returned to New Zealand laden with tools and other gifts. In 1807 Matara, Te Pahi's son, visited England with the Rev. Samuel Marsden, but whilst in London he caught a cold, which developed into consumption and caused his death soon after his return.

A REMINDER.

Fourth visit of Royalty to New Zealand.
The Duke and Duchess of York,
On board H.M.S. "Renown."
February 22nd to March 20th, 1927.

1862 Aug. 18—Completion of telegraph line, Dunedin to Pt. Chalmers.
Aug. 19—Statement of Hartley and Riley about gold discoveries in bed of the Molyneux, Government offered reward £2000 on receipt of 16,000 ozs. in three months.
Aug. 23—Price of Otago Daily Times raised to 6d.
Wreck of "Flying Mist" at the Bluff.
Sept. 8—Discovery at Nokomai diggings by Jas. Lamb and party.
Oct. 2—Wreck of S.S. "Guiding Star" in New River Harbour.
Oct. 11—The "Novelty," built by Henry Niccol, launched at Freeman's Bay, Auckland, 376 tons, largest vessel built in New Zealand.
Oct. 18—Fiatson sentenced to death for murder of Andrew Wilson, Dunedin.
Oct. 22—A. and P. Show held in paddock now Latimer Square, Christchurch.
Nov. 8—Wreck of schooner "Tamar" at Otago Heads.
Nov. 13—Mt. Benger goldfields proclaimed.
Nov. 15—First copy Invercargill Southland Times.
Nov. 20—Reported discovery of Cadrona goldfield.
Cobb and Co.'s 5-horse coach started to run to Dunstan.

1863 Railway, Invercargill to Bluff, opened.
Commencement of second Taranaki War.
J. A. Cooke, Ltd., Christchurch, commenced business.
A. J. White, Ltd., Christchurch, commenced business.
Aulsebrook & Co., Christchurch, commenced business.
Confiscation of Native Lands, North of Waingongoro.
Jan. 1-3—First Caledonian games on Grange Estate, Dunedin.
Jan. 23—Canterbury A. and P. Association formed.
Feb. 7—Wreck of H.M.S. "Orpheus" on Manukau Bar: 181 lives lost.
Feb. 7—"Devonshire" arrived Auckland with settlers.
Feb. 9—"Gertrude" arrived Auckland with settlers.
Feb. 10—Court of Appeal sat in Christchurch for the first time.
Feb. 22—Defeat of Natives at Rangiaohia.
Feb. 23—Earthquake, Hawke's Bay.
Feb. 26—Relinquishment by the Imperial Government of control over administration of Native affairs.
Mar. 5—Championship race of £1000 won by Ladybird.
Formation of Northern A. and P. Association, Oamaru.
Mar. 23—Wreck of P.S. "Planet" at Taieri mouth.
April 7—Discovery of Haast Pass by Von Haast.
April 14—Canterbury A. and P. Association purchased Sydenham Showgrounds.

The First British Resident

In 1823, British subjects in New Zealand were placed under the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice of New South Wales. It really meant that there was no controlling authority. The Governor of New South Wales had his hands full; he was too far removed to be in close touch with the doings in New Zealand, and furthermore the British Government failed to show any real interest in the welfare of New Zealand. It is therefore not surprising that the influence of the various missions at work should result in a desire for some more satisfactory form of government or control by the law-abiding Maoris and the European section of the people. With this end in view a petition was addressed to King William IV. praying for the appointment of some authority of the King to protect British interests, and this was signed by the following Maori chiefs:—Atuahaere, Chief of Kaikohe; Hara, Chief of Ohaeawai; Kekeao, Chief of Ahuahi; Maetara, Chief of Pakanoe; Matangi, Chief of Waima; Nene, Chief of Hokianga; Patuone, Chief of Hokianga; Rewa, Chief of Waimate; Ripe, Chief of Mapere; Tamarangi, Chief of Taiamai; Taunui, Chief of Utakura; Titore, Chief of Kororareka; Warerahi, Chief of Paroa.

The request was acceded to, and a civil engineer of New South Wales, Mr. James Busby, was selected to fill the position of British Resident. He arrived at the Bay of Islands on the 5th of May, 1833, and was accorded a suitable reception by the Mission and the Maori people. Mr. Busby took up his residence at Waitangi, a short distance from the Mission Station at Paihia. The position he was expected to fill was a very difficult one, as he had very little discretionary power, and his principal duty appeared to be "to conciliate the goodwill of the Native chiefs by the skilful use of those powers which educated man possesses over the wild or half-civilised savage." One of his first acts was to recommend that New Zealanders should have a national flag, designed to give freedom of trade in British ports, which was approved,

1863 April 17—Election of Mr. J. H. Harris, Superintendent of Otago.
May 1—First number, Evening Star, Dunedin, issued.
May 2—Wreck of cutter "Fly" at Riverton.
Loss of Capt. Alfred and a Maori; subsequent drowning of three Maoris.
May 4—Treacherous assault on a military escort between Tararaimaka Block and Oakura River, by Natives. Murder of Lieut. Fraggett, Dr. Hope and five soldiers of the 57th Regiment.
May 5—Government bought 25 acres on Moorhouse Avenue, Christchurch, for a railway station.
May 6—"The Pilgrim," first locomotive engine brought to Canterbury, landed at Ferrymead.
June 1—Return to public life of Mr. Macandrew; elected to Provincial Council at Port Chalmers.
June 4—Defeat of Natives at Kati Kara by a force under General Cameron.
July 17—Waikato War commenced.
July 17—Action at Koheroa, Auckland Province; commencement of Waikato War.
July 25—First steamer entered Waikato River.
July 30—Call to Auckland Militia.
Aug. 1—First ploughing match at Green Island.
Aug. 4—Opening of Dunedin High School.
Aug. 8—Formation of Oamaru A and P. Association.
Aug. 11—First locomotive engine imported to Southland by Mr. Davies, contractor for Mokomoko Jetty.
Aug. 20—First trip of S.S. "Golden Age," Pt. Chalmers to Dunedin.
Aug. 25—Debut of "Cabbage Tree Ned" (Ned Devine), famous coach driver, at Dunedin.
Aug. 26—Baptist Church formed, Dunedin.
Sept. 3—Dunedin streets lighted with gas.
Sept. 4—Brigantine "Delaware" wrecked near Pepin's Island (Cable Bay); all hands saved except one; gallant rescue by five Maoris, particularly by Julia Martin, public presentation made.
Provincial Council of Auckland put in hand the construction of a line of railway from Auckland to Drury, with a branch to Onehunga.
Oct. 6—Death from exposure of Sergt. Garvey in the mountains near Mt. Ida.
Oct. 10—Discovery by Dr. Hector of a new pass from Lake Wakatipu to Milford Sound; also new river and lake.
Oct. 12—Vessel "Helenslea" reported to have brought for Southland Provincial Government a blackbird, a hare, half a dozen rabbits, which would be handed over to Acclimatisation Society.

and H.M.S. Alligator was sent from Sydney, with patterns from which the Chiefs could make a selection.

It was not long before differences arose with regard to his actions and the policy he should adopt, between Mr. Busby, the missionaries, and the Government of New South Wales, and ultimately this resulted in Captain Hobson, R.N., being dispatched in command of H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" to investigate and report on the conditions prevailing in this country. Later the office of the British Resident was abolished, and a British Consul was appointed in its place.

Kirikopuni

Kirikopuni, like so many other place-names in New Zealand, is a name that suggests inquiry. Literally it means "black skin" or "dark appearance." An eel found in these parts is called "Kirikopuni" from its colour. One of the stations passed in the Kaipara district is Huarau. This is a modern coined name, applied since the locality became noted as an apple-growing district. It means "abundant fruit." In a like category is Huapai, meaning "good fruit." Tangowahine is more romantic: it holds a story of wife capture. "Seizing a woman" is its meaning.

Whangaroa Harbour

The great Whangaroa Harbour, regarded by British admirals as a haven of great value for naval purposes, is the glory of the east coast of the Northland. The entrance is a fiord-like channel, one-third of a mile in length, with a minimum width of 250 yards; the shores are steep on each side, and so the sailor need not fear to skirt either side closely.

At the head of Whangaroa the first Wesleyan Mission to the Maoris was established in 1823. The great kauri forests surrounding the harbour for many years furnished cargoes of spars for ships from all parts of the world.

1863 Oct. 23—Canterbury A. and P. first show.
Oct. 27—Resignation of the Domett Ministry in consequence of difficulties experienced in connection with arrangements for finding a fitting representative of the Governor in the Legislative Council.
Oct. 30—Appointment of the Ministry formed by Mr. Fox, under the Premiership of Mr. F. Whitaker.
Nov.—Acceptance by the General Assembly of Colonial responsibility in Native affairs.
Nov. 10—Cobb and Co. placed a coach on the Christchurch-Timaru service.
John and George Manchester arrived Waimate; started business as Manchester Bros. and Goldsmith.
Nov. 12—Ship "William Miles," 400 immigrants, arrived Auckland. Among the passengers, Mr. A. E. Glover, M.P., Auckland Central.
Nov. 13—First issue "New Zealand Herald," Auckland.
Nov. 20—Defeat of Maoris at the Battle of Rangiriri, and unconditional surrender of 183.
Nov. 28—First issue of "Auckland Weekly News."
Dec. 1—Opening for traffic of the first railway in New Zealand by Mr. Samuel Bealey, Superintendent of Canterbury, from Christchurch to Ferrymead.
Dec. 3—Enactment of the N.Z. Settlements Act, giving the Governor power to confiscate lands of insurgent Natives.
Dec. 8—Occupation of Ngaruawahia. Hoisting of the British flag on the Maori King's flagstaff.
Population of Wellington about 600. Town divided into three wards. Rateable value of property, £28,225.
Dec. 14—Launch of P.S. "Peninsula" at Pelichet Bay—First iron steamer built in Otago.
Robbery of Mr. Skinner, bank manager at Dunstan; nearly £1000 stolen.
1864 Canterbury Presbytery founded.
Jan. 4—Public meeting of protest in Auckland against removal of capital to Wellington.
Jan. 11—Launch of "Blue Nose," first steamer built on Manukau.
Jan. 20—600 troops arrived from Tauranga.
January 30—First Southland Regatta.
Feb. 2—Arrival All-English Eleven.
Opening Dunedin branch, Bank of Australasia.
Feb. 3—Great fire in Stafford St., Dunedin. Damage, £100,000.
Feb. 5—Auckland second-class militia (mostly business men) ordered to the front.
Feb. 5—Publication of Mt. Ida Mail and Hamilton Advertiser.

New Zealand's First Governor

Developments in New Zealand were growing apace, and the time had arrived when a definite decision had to be made regarding her future. Was it to come definitely under British rule or to pass for ever beyond its control? The old policy of "wait and see" was worn out and could not longer be used. If the Government would not move, private enterprise was ready to do so, and already land in New Zealand, to which the vendors had no title, was being sold in England. On top of this came appeals for some more perfect form of government, which made it imperative for action to be taken.

Lord Normanby replaced Lord Glenelg as Colonial Secretary, and Captain Hobson was summoned. It was decided that before any form of civil government could be effective it was necessary to obtain the consent of the Natives of the country. With this object in view, on the 15th of June, 1839, the New South Wales Government was granted Letters Patent authorising it to include within the limits of that Colony any territory which might be acquired in New Zealand by Her Majesty the Queen. Captain Hobson, who had been summoned to England, was entrusted with the mission of negotiating with the Natives for the lands which it was now desired to bring under the Sovereign control of Her Majesty the Queen. He left England at the end of August on board H.M.S. "Druid," arriving in Sydney in time for the Christmas celebrations. After conferring with Governor Gipps, he was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor and proceeded to New Zealand on board H.M.S. "Herald," arriving at the Bay of Islands on Wednesday, 29th of January, 1840. He immediately invited all the British subjects to meet him next day at Kororareka, where he read the two commissions—extending the limits of New South Wales, and announcing his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. Then followed two proclamations, the first announcing that Her Majesty's authority had been asserted over the British subjects in New Zealand, and the second that Her Majesty could not acknowledge as valid any titles of land in New Zealand which were not derived from

1864 Feb. 8—Cricket match between All-England Eleven and Canterbury. Won by visitors.

Feb. 11—Engagement with Natives on Mangapiko River. Major Heapy, of the N.Z. Forces, won the V.C. for distinguished bravery on this occasion.

Feb. 17—"Swiftsure" brought from Victoria first contingent of military settlers.

Feb. 22—Defeat of Natives at Rangiwahia.

March 10—First sale of land reclaimed from the bay. Section 1, frontage to Rattray St. Pier, bought by Thos. Birch for £1000.

March 11—Quartz-crushing battery of four stampers made in Dunedin and sent to Wakatipu for head of Skippers; adapted for carriage by pack horses.

March 12—Arrival of S.S. "Scotia" for Otago Steam Navigation Co.

March 15—Price of bread, Dunedin, raised to 1/4 er 4lb. loaf.

March 21—Foundation stone laid of Congregational Church at Moray Place.

March 21—First hansom cab reached Christchurch.

March 24—Bonus of £4000 offered for production of merchandise from flax.

Mar. 29—First sod of first North Island railway (Mangatawhiri to Meremere, Waikato district) turned.

Mar. 31—Consecration St. Peter's Church, Caversham.

April 2—Attack on and capture of pa, Orakau, Waikato.

April 3—First steeplechase meeting held in Otago at Anderson's Bay.

Grand Steeplechase Handicap, 100 sovs., three times round the course, won by Mr .G. Smith's black gelding "Jordan," 5 years, 11st. Abbot, jockey.

April 6—Coach communication opened with Invercargill from Dunedin.

April 15—First issue of "Bruce Herald."

April 21—Engagement near Maketu, Bay of Plenty. Tribes of Rawhiti, defeated by Arawa Natives under Captain McDonnell.

April 28—Wakamarina rush.

April 29—Assault on Gate Pa, Tauranga, and repulse of large British force by the Bay of Plenty Maoris. The pa was abandoned by the Natives the following night.

April 30—Repulse of attack by rebel Hauhau Natives on redoubt at Sentry Hill, Taranaki.

May—Albuera Redoubt built about two miles north of Wanganui by the 57th Regiment (Diehards).

May 13—Issue of Southland Treasury notes.

or confirmed by the Crown. The proclamations were witnessed by a large gathering of people, and forty of those present testified in writing to the day's proceedings. Five days later an address of congratulation was presented to His Excellency by the inhabitants of Kororareka, assuring him of their loyalty and desire to "aid him in establishing law, order and security for life and property."

Captain Hobson's instructions were: "All dealings with the Natives for their lands must be conducted on the same principles of sincerity, justice and good faith as must govern your transactions with them for the recognition of Her Majesty's Sovereignty in the Islands."

Grafton Bridge, Auckland

The colossal work of erecting the Grafton Bridge was carried out during the mayoralty of Arthur Myers, Esq., extending from the 26th April, 1905, to 25th February, 1909. The bridge is of reinforced concrete; the total length is 973 feet, and the greatest height above ground is 147 feet. There are nine straight girder spans ranging from 35 to 80 feet, and one large arch of 320 feet span, which at the time of opening was the largest in the world. The cost of the undertaking was £35,250, and the bridge was formally opened in April, 1910.

Hokianga Harbour

The name of Hokianga Harbour is in full Te Hokianga-a-Kupe (The Return of Kupe), because of the tradition that it was from this place that the Maori ocean navigator and explorer, one of the discoverers of New Zealand, took his departure for Hawaiki, the ancient Eastern Pacific home of the Maoris.

Kauri-pine was Hokianga's great line of export for nearly a hundred years; now, as on the Northern Wairoa, butter, cheese and fruit have taken its place.

1864 May 14—Battle of Moutoa, an island in the Wanganui River, between friendly and rebel Hauhau Natives. Complete defeat of Natives.
May 19—Port of Molyneux declared a warehousing port and one for the importation of tobacco.
May 24—Three hundred Waikato Militia men left to form military settlement at Tauranga.
May 28—Financial crisis in Southland.
May 29—Catholic Church in Barbadoes St., Christchurch, opened.
June 18—Pheasants and quail introduced to Tauranga by Mr. W. Buckland.
June 18—George Rhodes died at Purau.
June 20—First issue of Timaru Herald.
June 21—Gold discovered, West Coast, S.I.
June 21 Engagement at Te Ranga, near Tauranga, by Lieut.-Col. Greer, 68th Reg. Severe defeat of Natives.
July 6—Launch of harbour steamer "Bruce," Dunedin.
July 16—Manukau-Waikato steamer service started.
July 18—Launch of schooner "Wallace" at Arden Bay, Dunedin.
July 19—First tree planted in Hagley Park, Christchurch.
July 25—First meeting Blenheim Town Board.
July 27—Foundation stone laid of bridge across Molyneux between Dunstan and Lake Wakatipu.
Aug. 6—Peace declared at Tauranga .
Aug. 16—Decision to establish steamer service between Auckland and Coromandel.
Aug. 17—Opening Baptist Church, King St., Dunedin.
Aug. 19—Intercolonial Royal Mail Company decided to run two steamers monthly between Melbourne and Auckland.
Sept. 10—Escape of Maori prisoners from Kawau.
Sept. 12—Dunedin Savings Bank opened.
Oct. 3—Wellington chosen as seat of Government.
Oct. 5—First report (Mr. Wrigg's) on Waitakere water supply, Auckland.
Oct. 8—Tender of £70,000 for Auckland-Drury railway accepted.
Oct. 12—Steamer service with North Auckland established.
Oct. 12—Canterbury Yeomanry Cavalry formed.
Oct. 13—Rush at Blackstone Hill.
Oct. 15—First Champion Ploughing Match at Sidey's farm, Otago; 32 competitors. 1st prize, £30 and a gold medal. Won by W. Paul.
Oct. 29—First issue "Waikouaiti Herald."
Nov.—General Assembly accepted responsibility for Native affairs.

The Treaty of Waitangi

Easily the most important event in New Zealand's political history is the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. The days of "No Man's Land" came definitely to an end, and New Zealand became a part of the British Empire. This may be said to mark the commencement of the second period of its history. Twenty odd years of missionary influence had prepared the ground well for the arrival of Captain Hobson and his mission, so that when the Natives assembled, at his invitation, at the residence of Mr. Busby on the north bank near the mouth of the Waitangi River, on Wednesday, the 5th of February, 1840, they were not entirely ignorant of what was expected of them. With the Rev. Henry Williams, the leader of the Church Mission, acting as interpreter, the terms of the Treaty of Waitangi, a draft of which had been drawn up by Mr. Busby, were explained to them. The scene was a very interesting and impressive one. Governor Hobson was supported by Captain Nias, of H.M.S. "Herald," Bishop Pompallier, the Rev. Henry Williams, Messrs. Baker, Clarke, Colenso, Kemp and King (missionaries), and Lieutenant Shortland, Secretary to the Governor.

In his opening address, Captain Hobson stated that "Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, wishing to do good to the chiefs and people of New Zealand, and for the welfare of her subjects living amongst you, has sent me to this place as Governor. But as the law of England gives no civil powers to Her Majesty out of her dominions, her efforts to do you good will be futile unless you consent. Her Majesty has commanded me to explain these matters to you. The people of Great Britain are, thank God, free, and so long as they do not transgress the law they can go where they please, and their Sovereign has no power to restrain them. You have sold them lands here and encouraged them to come here. Her Majesty, always ready to protect her subjects, is also always ready to restrain them. I ask you for this publicly. I do not go from one chief to another. I will give you time to consider the proposal I shall now offer you. What I wish you to do is expressly for your own good, as you will soon see by the treaty. You

1864 Nov. 4—Letter pillar boxes set up in Dunedin.
Nov. 24—Opening of last session of Parliament held in Auckland.
Nov. 24—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. F. A. Weld—the Whitaker-Fox Ministry having resigned during the recess.
Dec. 16—Foundation stone of Anglican Cathedral, Christchurch laid.
Dec. 17—Confiscation of native land in Waikato by Sir George Grey.
Discovery of gold on the West Coast of the Middle Island.
Waitangi Road District (Waimate) created. First chairman, John Studholme. Number of ratepayers, 115.
Cobb & Co. coaches weekly service to Waimate.
First doctor, butcher, baker, bootmaker and publican established Waimate.
St. David's Presbyterian Church, Auckland, established.

1865 Goldfields at the Grey and Hokitika opened.
Jan.—Troops stationed in Tauranga, 68th Light Infantry, 1st Waikato Royal Artillery, and Transport Co.
Jan. 1—Tiritiri light, Auckland, lit for the first time.
Jan. 13—Opening of N.Z. Exhibition at Dunedin by Mr. J. H. Harris. Closed May 6th.
Jan. 18—Henderson's Buildings, Queen St., Auckland, burned; damage £15,000.
Jan. 24—Large fire in Princes Street, Dunedin.
Jan. 30—Confiscation of Native Lands South of Waingongoro.
Feb. 8—First issue of "Evening Post," Wellington.
Feb. 8—Large fire in Octagon, Princes St., Dunedin.
Feb. 13—Corner stone laid of All Saints' Church by the Bishop of Christchurch. Curate, Rev. E. Grainger.
Feb.—Removal of Seat of Government from Auckland to Wellington.
Feb. 17—First sod Auckland-Drury railway turned.
P.S. "City of Dunedin" left Wellington for Hokitika, wrecked; 15 passengers lost.
Mar.—General Cameron lands at Patea.
General Cameron builds blockhouses at Manutahi, Manawapou, Hawera, and Waihi.
Canadian Redoubt built by local settlers (Hawera).
March 2—Barbarous murder of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, a Church of England missionary, at Opotiki, by Hauhau fanatics under Kereopa.
March 11—Mr. Woollcombe appointed Magistrate, Waimate; monthly court.
Hares introduced to Waimate district by Mr. M. Studholme.

yourselves have often asked the King of England to extend his protection over you. Her Majesty now offers you that protection in this treaty. I think it is not necessary to say any more about it. I will therefore read the Treaty."

In a clear voice His Excellency then read the Treaty in English for the benefit of the European settlers, the terms of the document being as follows:—

Treaty of Waitangi.

"Her Majesty Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, regarding with her Royal favour the Native Chiefs and tribes in New Zealand, and anxious to protect their just rights and property, and to secure to them the enjoyment of peace and good order, has deemed it necessary in consequence of the great number of Her Majesty's subjects who have already settled in New Zealand, and the rapid extension of emigration both from Europe and Australia, which is still in progress, to constitute and appoint a functionary properly authorised to treat with the aborigines of New Zealand for the recognition of Her Majesty's sovereign authority over the whole or any part of those Islands. Her Majesty, therefore, being desirous to establish a settled form of Civil Government with a view to avert the evil consequences which must result from the absence of the necessary laws and institutions alike to the Native population and to her subjects, has been graciously pleased to empower and authorise me, William Hobson, a Captain in Her Majesty's Royal Navy, Consul and Lieutenant-Governor of such parts of New Zealand as may be or hereafter shall be ceded to Her Majesty, to invite the confederate and independent chiefs of New Zealand to concur in the following articles and conditions:—

Article I.—The Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand and the separate and independent Chiefs who have not become members of the Confederation, cede to Her Majesty the Queen of England, absolutely and without reservation, all the rights and powers of Sovereignty which the said Confederation of individual Chiefs respectfully exercise or possess, or may be supposed to exercise or to possess, over their respective territories as the sole sovereigns thereof.

1865 Wanganui Rangers enrolled under command of Capt. H. F. Jones.
March 13—57th Regiment moved to Kakaramea.
Engagement with Maoris at Patea.
April 8—Canterbury "Punch" published.
April 15—Auckland first lighted with gas.
Volunteer Fire Brigade formed at Wellington.
May 3—First issue "West Coast Times."
May 15—Telegraph opened between Dunedin and Invercargill.
May 23—Telegraph communication opened between Invercargill, Dunedin and Christchurch.
May 29—Visit of Bishop Selwyn to Dunedin.
June 8—Submission of the Maori Chief Wiremu Tamihana te Waharoa (William Thompson).
June 17—Murder of Mr. Fulloon, a Government officer, and his companions, at Whakatane, by Hauhau fanatics
June 24—Foundation stone laid of St. Luke's Church at Oamaru.
Whareroa redoubt built.
July 4—Dunedin first town to be constituted a borough.
July 18—Incorporation of Dunedin by Ordinance of the Provincial Council.
July 22—Capture of Wereroa Pa near Wanganui.
July 22—Election of first Mayor of Dunedin (Mr. W. Mason).
Aug. 2—Assault and capture of the Pa Kairomiromi at Waipu by Colonial Forces under Capt. Fraser, and Native Contingent under the Chief Te Mokena; eighty-seven defenders killed.
Aug. 2—Election of first borough council of Dunedin—8 members: E. Chalmer, J. Griffen, J. H. Barr, Alex. Carrick, D. Ross, Thos. Birch, H. Driver, Jas. Turner.
Aug. 4—Dog Island Lighthouse illuminated for first time.
Aug. 11—Drill Hall at Green Island opened.
Aug. 26—Commencement of Dunedin waterworks.
Sept. 2—Proclamation of peace issued by Governor Sir George Grey announcing that the war, which commenced at Oakura, was at an end.
Sept. 19—Vote in Parliament for political separation for two islands; 17 for, 31 against.
Sept. 22—Public meeting of 4,000 Aucklanders declared for separation.
Sept. 30—Murder by Hauhaus, at Kakaramea, of Mr. Broughton, when sent as friendly messenger to them by Brigadier-General Waddy.
Oct. 12—Resignation of Mr. Weld's Ministry on account of a resolution adverse to the Government

Article II.—Her Majesty, the Queen of England, confirms and guarantees to the Chiefs and Tribes of New Zealand, and to the respective families and individuals thereof, the full, exclusive and undisturbed possession of their Lands and Estates, Forests, Fisheries and other properties which they may collectively or individually possess so long as it is their wish and desire to retain the same in their possession; but the Chiefs of the United Tribes and the individual Chiefs yield to Her Majesty the exclusive right of Pre-emption over such lands as the proprietors thereof may be disposed to alienate at such prices as may be agreed upon between the respective proprietors and persons appointed by Her Majesty to treat with them in that behalf.

Article III.—In consideration thereof Her Majesty the Queen of England extends to the Natives of New Zealand her Royal protection and imparts to them all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

—(Signed) W. Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor.

Now, therefore, we the Chiefs of the Confederation of the United Tribes of New Zealand, being assembled in congress at Victoria, in Waitangi, and we, the separate and independent Chiefs of New Zealand, claiming authority over the tribes and territories which are specified after our respective names, having been made fully to understand the provisions of the foregoing treaty, accept and enter into the same in the full spirit and meaning thereof. In witness of which we have attached our signatures or marks at the places and the dates respectively specified. Done at Waitangi, this sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty.

When Governor Hobson had concluded the reading of the Treaty, he turned to Mr. Henry Williams and invited him to read to the Natives the translation which had been prepared in the Maori language. In doing so, he exhorted them to listen with care, explaining clause by clause to the chiefs, giving them caution not to be in a hurry, but telling them that the missionaries fully approved of the Treaty, that it was an act of love towards them on the part of the Queen, who desired to secure to them their property, rights and privileges. That the treaty was a fortress to them against any foreign power which might desire to take possession of

1865 policy having been defeated only by the casting vote of the Speaker.
Oct. 16—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. E. Stafford.
Nov. 10—Foundation stone laid of Anglican Church, Wanganui; opened 1866.
Nov. 12—Hunt Club established, Auckland.
Nov. 21—Canterbury Provincial Council met in new stone building.
Nov. 27—First issue Grey River "Argus."
Dec. 2—Christchurch Domains Board constituted.
Dec. 3—New ferry steamer "Enterprise" started; ran to Devonport in 20 mins. from Auckland.
Dec. 8—Black swans liberated Waihola Lake.
Dec. 23—Foundation stone laid Oamaru Jetty.
Dec. 25—Defeat of rebel natives at Wairoa, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces and Native Contingent.
Dec. 29—Wool sale, Auckland; top price, 19¾d.
Dec. 31—Colonel Chute's march up coast to Taranaki began from Wanganui.

1866 First Methodist Church building erected Waimate.
Wanganui Volunteer Fire Brigade formed.
Jan. 4—Defeat of natives at Okotuku Pa, on the West Coast of the North Island, by force under Major-General Chute.
Jan. 4 and 6—Departure of troops for England.
Jan. 7—Assault on and capture of Putahi Pa by force under Major-General Chute.
Jan. 10—Water brought into Auckland from Domain Springs.
Jan. 13—First meeting of Synod, Otago and Southland.
Jan. 13—Assault on and capture of Otapawa Pa by force under Major-General Chute.
Jan. 17 to 25—Period of Major-General Chute's march through the bush to New Plymouth.
Escape of a large number of native prisoners from the hulk at Wellington; many were drowned in trying to swim ashore.
Jan. 31—Otapawa captured.
Feb. 2—Serious flood at Nelson; much damage done.
Feb. 5—Chute passes through Hawera after subjugating plains.
Invercargill Town Board dissolves, owing to ruling of the Supreme Court that it had not sufficient power to levy rates.
Feb. 16—Foundation stone laid of Episcopalian Church, Tokomairo.
Foundation stone laid of Presbyterian Church, Otepopo
Feb. 21—First Chinese arrive Dunedin.
Mar. 2—First ascent of Mt. Cook by Rev. Green.

the country, as the French had taken possession of Otiaiti."

The whole subject was now before the meeting for discussion and the chiefs invited to express their views upon it, or to make any enquiries upon points that were still obscure. Te Kemara, a chief of the Ngatikawa tribe, was the first to speak, and expressed his disapproval of the proposed treaty. He was followed by Rewa, chief of the Ngaitawake tribe; then Moka, a chief of the Patukeha tribe from Rawhiti; all of whom dissented. These chiefs were followed by Tamati Pukututu, chief of the Te Uri-o-te-hawato tribe, and then by Matui, chief of Uri-o-ngogo tribe, who supported the proposal. Many other chiefs spoke, some in favour and some in opposition. Hone Heke (Pokai) was the first, or among the first, to sign The meeting was adjourned to Friday, the 7th, but the gathering reassembled the next morning, when altogether some 78 signatures were attached to the Treaty; to this were added 71 additional signatures during the following week. By the end of June the treaty had attached to it 541 signatures.

Historic Gift

On the 10th May, 1932, their Excellencies, Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General, and the Lady Bledisloe, purchased, and presented to the Prime Minister for the people of New Zealand (as a national monument), the historic house built by James Busby, British Resident, at the Bay of Islands, upon the lawn of which the Treaty of Waitangi was signed on February 6th, 1840, together with 1,000 acres of land; the property to be vested in a Board of Trustees to administer the estate. The personnel of the Board and the names of the first members, except two Maori representatives yet to be chosen, are as follows:—

1. The Governor-General ex officio (Lord Bledisloe).
2. The Lady Bledisloe (during her husband's term of office).
3. The Prime Minister ex officio (the Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes).
4. The Minister in Charge of Scenery Preservation ex officio (the Hon. E. A. Ransom).
5. The Minister of Native Affairs, ex officio (the Hon. Sir Apirana Ngata).
6. A member of the family of Archdeacon Henry Williams (Mr. K. S. Williams, M.P.).
7. A member of the Heke, Kawhiti, Waaka Nene or Pomare families, signatories of the Treaty.
8. The Member of Parliament for the Northern Maori electorate, ex officio (Mr. Tau Henare, M.P.).
9. One member of a Maori tribe outside North Auckland, as indicating the allegiance of the whole Maori race to the Treaty.
10. One representative of the residents of the Bay of Islands (Mr. Vernon Reed).
11. One representative of the South Island, either British or Maori (Sir Heaton Rhodes).
12. One representative of the family of Edward Gibbon Wakefield (Hon. Sir Francis Bell, M.L.C.).
13. The Rt. Hon. J. G. Coates, M.P.

The ex officio members of the Board will be Trustees only during their respective terms of office.

1866 March 2—First show under auspices of Otago A. & P. Association, North Recreation Ground.
March 23—West Coast Road from Christchurch to Hokitika opened.
March 29—Submission of rebel Chiefs Te Heuheu and Herekiekie, of Taupo district.
A detachment of Maori prisoners sent to Chatham Islands.
April 18—Tour of goldfields, Thames, by Bishop Selwyn.
April 21—"Marlborough Express" founded.
May 2—Cromwell incorporated as a town.
May 7—Opening of Presbyterian Church at Otepopo.
May 21—First issue "Tuapeka Press."
June 19—Initiation of Panama steamship service; Mr. Benson, chairman of company.
Shipbuilding company of Henry Niccol, Mechanics' Bay, Auckland, removed to North Shore, where a large number of vessels, both sailing and steam, were built.
June 19—Initiation of Panama steamship service.
June 19—Levy arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of four men at Maungatapu (Nelson).
June 20—Burgess, Kelly and Sullivan arrested on suspicion of being concerned in murder of four men at Maungatapu (Nelson).
June 30—Bodies of the four murdered men discovered.
July 1—Funeral of victims attended by over 3,000 people.
July 3—Another body found.
July 20—Lawrence proclaimed a municipality.
Aug. 16—Cook Strait cable laid.
Aug. 16—Confession at Nelson of Sullivan and Burgess, highwaymen and murderers, Sullivan turning Queen's Evidence.
Aug. 18—Tender accepted, £13,580 6s. 8d. for building bridge over Clutha.
Aug. 22—Cook Strait telegraphic cable successfully laid after two attempts.
Round Bush redoubt built where Hawera now stands.
Aug. 28—Fire in Queen St., Auckland; damage, £20,000.
Aug. 28—First cable message from Wellington to Dunedin.
Sept.—Waihi redoubt built.
Oct. 2—Engagement with natives at Pungarehu by Colonial Forces under Major McDonnell.
Oct. 5—First Stamp Duties Act passed. Tariff revised and increased.
Oct. 6—Execution at Nelson of Burgess, Levy and Kelly.

The Crofters of Waipu

No book, making any pretence of dealing with the early history of New Zealand, would be complete without reference to the Crofters of Waipu. Of all the stories with regard to the pioneer settlements in the Dominion, none is so interesing—none so full of romance—as that which tells of the rise and growth of the settlement of Waipu—the place of noisy waters, so called by the Maoris on account of the roaring of the bar at the mouth of its swiftly-flowing river. For the following particulars the author is indebted to a grandson of one of the pioneers, and a descendant of one of the original settlers from St. Ann's. The story of the Waipu settlement dates back far beyond the time of the trek to New Zealand.

The scene opens on the Bay of St. Ann's, midway down the coast of Cape Breton. It was there that the Rev. Norman McLeod and his followers from the West Highlands took up their abode on the 20th of May, 1830. They were then on their way to the Gulf of Mexico, intending to travel up the Mississippi to the State of Ohio, but Providence ruled otherwise. The vessel they were on, "The Ark," met with bad weather and, being driven out of its course, made for shelter into a land-locked bay on the Coast of Cape Breton, not far from the point in Nova Scotia whence they had started. That was the beginning of St. Ann's. Of the life on the island little is recorded. In 1847, however, there came a letter which was to awaken all the Argonaut romance of a quarter of a century before. It was dated from Adelaide, South Australia. It was from their leader's second son, Donald McLeod, who had left Scotland eight years before and had wandered far beyond the knowledge of his friends. The letter told of endless plains, unlimited virgin forest, mineral wealth; of such a country and climate as they had not pictured even in their Mississippi dreams. The scene of a more adventurous sailing was talked over, and prayed over. At that time potato blight had appeared in their crops, and this probably hastened their decision. Before long there was a

1866—Oct. 12—Defeat of rebel natives at Omaramu and at Petane, Hawke's Bay, by Colonial Forces.
Oct. 13—Southern railway opened from Christchurch to Rolleston.
Oct. 20—Death of Mr. Thos. Russell, oldest resident in Bruce district.
Dec. 15—Dunedin City Council agree to advance £20,000 to Provincial Council for deepening harbour.
Dec. 20—Schooner "Prince Consort," 35 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Dec. 21—All Saints' Church, Ponsonby, opened.
Dec. 28—Wool sold in Auckland at 20¾d. per lb.

1867 Wreck of S.S. "Star of the Evening," Captain Turner, off Gable End foreland, North Gisborne. Six lives lost.
"Wanganui Herald" established.
Court Rhoderick Dhu founded, Wanganui.
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency open branch at Wanganui.
Jan. 1—Stamp duties imposed.
Jan. 26—Start of bitter fighting around Tauranga with East Coast natives.
Feb. 5—Bluff-Invercargill railway opened.
Feb. 15—Auckland Acclimatisation Society established.
Feb. 16—First public schoolroom opened Dunedin.
Mar. 30—The 57th Regiment ("Glorious Diehards) left for Britain.
April 2—Largest fire experienced in Dunedin. Block on western side of Princes Street from Moray Place to Octagon entirely destroyed.
April 11—Wreck of S.S. "South Australian" near Coal Point.
April 29—Public dinner to Mr. Crosbie Ward, at Christchurch, journalist, on his departure for England.
May 14—Museum established in Princes Street, Auckland.
May 20—Mr. Chas. Lemon appointed general manager of the Telegraph Department; Mr. Sheath accountant.
May 24—Lyttelton Tunnel pierced.
July—Imperial Forces depart.
July 13—First New Zealand hansom, Christchurch.
July 15—Paragraph "Southland News"—acclimatization of rabbits successful.
Aug.—Shotover Mine first opened.
Aug. 1—Thames goldfield proclaimed.
Thames goldfield opened. Waiotahi mine yielded £655,167; paid in dividends £394,800.
Prince Imperial mine in 5 years produced 43,094 ozs. of gold; profits divided, £60,750.
Nelson waterworks opened.

mighty plying of axe and saw among the huge trees; a keel of oak was scarfed and bolted "stemson and kelson and sternson-knee" the vessel grew, until in 1851 the "Margaret," a barque of 500 tons, named after the Minister's youngest daughter, glided down the slips into the bay. His keen eye undimmed, his strength unabated, Norman McLeod was in his seventy-first year when he sailed in the "Margaret" on the 28th October, 1851, with 130 of his people. They touched at San Jago, in the Cape Verde Islands, and at Cape Town for supplies, and on the 164th day out reached Adelaide on the 10th April, 1852, in the midst of the gold rush.

Neither South Australia nor Victoria, however, offered the prospects they looked for, and after correspondence with Sir George Grey, the Governor of New Zealand, the settlers landed on the 1st of September, 1854 at Waipu, on the long, crinkled promontory of the North Island. Other ships followed: "The Highland Lass" with 188 souls, the "Gertrude" with 176, the "Spray" with 66, the "Breadalbane" with 129, the "Ellen Lewis" with 188—in all 877 children of this curious exodus. They filled all the green straith of Waipu, sloping down to the eastern sea, and spread out into the districts of Mangawai, Whangarei Heads and Kaurihohore.

These early settlers of Waipu had to contend with the difficulties which confronted all pioneers in those early days. At first the only communication with the outer world was by way of Marsden Point, which was reached by a rough track through fourteen miles of bush, scrub and sand. A ship's long-boat was used to come down to Auckland occasionally, but communication was very irregular, and even after sailing vessels started to run to Waipu there was often a month or six weeks between the trips. At first there were only five farms in the settlement, but the number has since increased to about one hundred. The price of land, when it was first taken up, was 10s. an acre, but there were no roads or any of the other conveniences of civilisation, and it is needless to say that a great deal of hard work had to be done to make the land productive. The district has gradually advanced since then, but owing, to some extent, to many of the young men of the district evincing a preference for seafaring and bush works, development has not been so rapid as is might otherwise have been. The attention lately

1867 Destructive fire in Bridge Street, Nelson; 6 buildings burnt; damage, £11,000.
Aug. 6—Godley Statue, Cathedral Square, Christchurch, unveiled by Sir Chas. Bowen.
Sept. 19—Trout ova brought from Tasmania.
Sept. 21—Rev. G. Sutherland appointed assistant and successor to Dr. Burns, First Church, Dunedin.
Oct. 3—First steam flourmill in Dunedin, Anderson and Mowat, Princes Street South.
Oct. 5—Railway Christchurch to Selwyn Bridge opened.
Oct. 10—Southland A. & P. Association founded.
Oct. 10—An Act passed to establish an institute for the promotion of science and art in the Colony.
Oct. 10—An Act passed for the division of the Colony into four Maori electorates and the admission of four Maori members to the House of Representatives.
Nov. 7—Fire Masonic Hotel and other buildings, Nelson; damage, £14,000.
Nov. 10—Death of Mr. Crosbie Ward in England.
Nov. 23—First sparrows and starlings imported by Auckland Acclimatisation Society.
Nov. 26—Wreck of schooner "Caroline" at Oamaru.
Mr. D. McLeod washed off Oamaru jetty and drowned.
Dec. 9—Lyttelton Tunnel opened for passenger traffic.
Dec. 10—Water supply turned on at Dunedin by Mayor J. H. Harris.
Opening of Thames goldfield.
Municipal Corporation Act passed.
Dec. 21—Sparrows sold at auction at an average of 10s. each.
Rev. Henry Williams (who arrived Bay of Islands 1823) died.

1868 A. and G. Price, engineers, commenced business at Onehunga. Removed to Thames in 1870.
First Maori M.H.R. elected.
Jan. 1—Establishment of the County of Westland.
First Government House, Auckland, demolished.
Christchurch constituted a borough (2nd town in N.Z.)
Waverley redoubt built.
Canadian redoubt built near Hawera.
Bradshaw's redoubt built near Hawera.
Cobb & Co.'s coach first driven through Wanganui to Hawera. Shepherd driver.
First bridge built across Patea River. Built by R. Rundle; Geo. Bassett foreman of works; Mayor Turner drove the first pile.
Armed Constabulary raised and Waihi (new fort) garrisoned.
Jan. 9—First show Clutha A. & P. Society.

bestowed on the dairy industry, however, has given a fillip to the prosperity of the district. A butter factory has been established, and, as this industry is capable of expansion, there should be a better future before the district, as the waste land is brought under cultivation.

It is said of the second generation of Waipu settlers that a greater number, pro rata, than of any other place in New Zealand, went to sea, and became captains of vessels. In one family four out of six sons became masters in a few years, owning, or partly owning, the vessels—one of these masters opening up a trade with the Far East, even to China in the early 80's. Another captain was reported to have brought a barque, with all canvas on her, alongside the Auckland wharf, and to have moored her safely before furling any sails. Another captain—a cousin of the first-named—though only in command of a brigantine, not to be outdone, brought his vessel with all sail set and berthed her at an inner tee of the old Railway Wharf, showing the blood of the sea and the blood of their forbears was still strong in their generation. Others chose school teaching, and many young men and young women served under the Auckland Board of Education. Everywhere the descendants of the original Waipu settlers, where they have left their Waipu homes, have made good.

To the younger members, Friday, the 13th of February, 1903, will be long remembered, for on that day they celebrated with true Scottish heartiness the Jubilee of the founding of their settlement. There have been many jubilee celebrations, and re-unions of old settlers, in various parts of the Dominion during recent years, but the gathering of the clans of Waipu has an especial interest of its own. This settlement is one which was not only founded entirely by Scottish people, but it has been peopled almost entirely by them and their descendants, and at the time of the Jubilee had the distinction of being the most thorough and self-contained Scottish settlement in New Zealand. In the great work of colonising, the settlers of Waipu have nobly done their part. Unflinchingly, they have borne the heat and burden of the day, and to them belongs a full measure of the credit which is given to all men who, by their indomitable labours, pluck and perseverance, transform the rugged and

1868 Jan. 11—First cricket match played on Basin Reserve, Wellington.
Jan. 15—News from Invercargill of wreck of "General Grant" on Auckland Island. Whaling brig "Amherst" brought 10 men and one woman survivors.
Jan. 26—Lord Lyttelton, first chairman of the Canterbury Association, visited Christchurch.
Jan. 29—Importation by Acclimatisation Society, Otago, of birds per "Warrior Queen," including thrushes, blackbirds, chaffinches, hedge sparrows, goldfinches, yellow-hammers, larks, house, mountain and road sparrows.
Feb. 1—Earthquake North Canterbury.
Feb. 4—Heavy floods, gales and wrecks, North Otago and Canterbury. At Oamaru "Star of Tasmania" and "Water Nymph" wrecked; at Timaru, "William Miskin."
Feb. 5—Great damage done in Christchurch by the Waimakariri in flood.
Feb. 5—Arrival of Governor Sir George F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Feb. 27—Sullivan removed from Nelson gaol to Otago.
May 4—"Celestial Queen" arrived with consignment of salmon and trout ova. Ova deposited Waiwera ponds.
May 14—First issue of the "Star," Christchurch.
May 18—Fire in Rattray St., Dunedin.
May 30—Foundation stone laid of First Church, Dunedin, by Dr. Burns.
June—Foundation stone laid of Masonic Hall, Moray Place, Dunedin.
June 10—Murder of Cahill, Squires and Clerk, Dunedin.
June 10—Mr. W. Wilson elected first Mayor of Christchurch.
June 13—Brig "Dispatch," 139 tons, wrecked, Timaru.
June 27—Otago Provincial Council offer £1500 as a bonus for the first 5000 yards of woollen cloth locally manufactured.
July 2—First meeting of Museum Committee, Dunedin.
July 3—Steamers trading from Auckland number 14; increase of 13 in 18 months.
July 4—Seizure by Maori prisoners at Chatham Islands, under leadership of Te Kooti, of the schooner "Rifleman," and there escape in it to Gisborne.
July 7—Hauhaus attack on Turuturu-Mokai Redoubt.
July 12—Night attack by Natives on Redoubt at Turatura Mokai. Sub-inspector Ross and seven Europeans killed. Natives driven off by the arrival of a force under Major von Tempsky.
July 17—John Marshman appointed Secretary for Railways (Canterbury Province).

trackless wilds of Nature, the primeval forest and the scrub-covered plain, into smiling homesteads and fruitful farms and pastures. In addition to this, the pioneers who made Waipu their abiding place seventy and eighty years ago brought into it all the sterling qualities and racial characteristics of the Highland home of their forefathers, its hallowed associations with the ties of kindred, the fear of God, the love of country, and the sacred regard for national traditions for which Scotsmen are famous the whole world o'er. All these they have carried with them into the land of their adoption, as an inalienable heritage to be handed down from generation to generation till time shall be no more.

A beautifully fine day and a large attendance of at least 1,500 persons rewarded the efforts of the Waipu committee on its Jubilee day. Amongst the visitors were some 175 from Auckland, a large number from Whangarei, and all the surrounding districts. After breakfast, the guests availed themselves of the opportunity to stroll round under the guidance of their hosts, and enjoy a chat with some of the old identities, who were early on the ground. The meeting of the old people, and the hearty handshaking that followed, was one of the sights of the day. Many of them had not met for forty or fifty years, some not since they left their ships on arrival in the colony. Still, it was surprising how readily they recognised each other, in spite of the long lapse of years, and how naturally events and incidents of the times when last they were together cropped up in conversation. The whole morning was given up to pleasant intercourse, principally amongst the old folks. Of course, the braw lads and bonnie lassies of Waipu were present in force, but they were kept busily engaged in preparing for the entertainment of the visitors. An inquiry as to who were the oldest settlers present elicited the fact that they were Mr. Hector McKenzie and Mrs. D. McKenzie, widow of the late Captain Duncan McKenzie, and mother of the genial skipper of the "Rob Roy." Mr. Hector McKenzie's age was 88, but he was still in possession of his mental faculties. Mrs. Duncan McKenzie was 84, and was remarkably active for an octogenarian, so much so as to be able to decline the use of a carriage, and to walk home from the gathering, a distance of about a mile.

1868 July 20—Commencement of building graving dock at Port Chalmers.
July 29—Henry Thomson appointed Traffic Manager and Edward Dobson, Resident Engineer for the Canterbury Railways.
July 31—Canterbury Railways taken over from the contractors by Provincial Government of Canterbury.
Aug. 1—Canterbury railways worked under direct control of Provincial Government of Canterbury.
Aug. 5—Launch of floating dock at Port Chalmers.
Aug. 8—Pursuit by Lieut.-Col. Whitmore of escaped Chatham Island prisoners, and indecisive engagement in the gorge of the Ruake Ture.
Aug. 17—Tidal wave, Dunedin.
Aug. 21—Capture of Te Ruaruru by McDonnell.
Aug. 21—Wreck of S.S. "Taranaki" in Tory Channel.
Aug. 21—Attack on Ngutu-o-te-Manu by force under Lieut.-Col. McDonnell. Defeat of Natives; four Europeans killed and eight wounded.
Sept. 7—Defeat of McDonnell at Te-Ngutu-o-te-Manu.
Sept. 7—Engagement in bush at Ngutu-o-te-Manu. Major Von Tempsky, Captains Buck and Palmer, Lieuttenants Hunter and Hastings and fourteen men killed.
Sept. 15—Cement made from Moeraki boulders by Mr. J. T. Thomson, Provincial Engineer Roads and Works.
Oct. 5—Farewell dinner Mr. Justice Chapman, Dunedin, father of Sir Frederick Chapman.
Oct. 7—Otago Museum opened.
Oct. 12—Traffic bridge at Balclutha opened.
Oct. 19—Bishop Selwyn left New Zealand, and, at the instigation of Queen Victoria, appointed Bishop of Lichfield.
Nov. 7—Steamer "Antrim" launched, Lake Wakatipu.
Nov. 7—Attack at Moturoa. Repulse of Colonial Forces with severe loss.
Nov. 10—Massacre of 32 Europeans at Poverty Bay Te Kooti's band of Natives.
Nov. 17—Mr. Justice Ward assumed his seat in the Supreme Court at Dunedin.
Nov. 24—Dec. 3-5—Engagements between friendly Natives and those under Te Kooti at Patutahi, Poverty Bay.
Dec. 4—Garrett sentenced to ten years' penal servitude cumulative on two charges of burglary to which he pleaded guilty.
Dec. 19—Ohinemuri goldfield ceded to Government by natives.

1869 Foundation stone laid with Masonic honours of Wanganui town bridge.

A feature of the festival of particular interest to the old people was a collection of photographs of the early settlers and their descendants. The photos of the representatives of each of the six vessels were arranged in separate groups around the walls of the hall, which thereby became a centre of great attraction during the day. Another group comprised photos of the numerous sea captains who, after being reared at Waipu, had gone forth to do business in the great waters, with credit to themselves and honour to the district they are proud to call their home. Yet another group was that of the large number of school teachers who had been brought up in Waipu, and were then engaged in teaching the young idea how to shoot in various parts of the Colony. Waipu, it is claimed, has produced more sea captains and school teachers than any other district of its size in New Zealand, and naturally our Waipu friends are very proud of the honour. An old-fashioned spinning-wheel was also on view.

The Luncheon.

Luncheon was an important part of the day's proceedings. For the purpose of accommodating the large number present, three large marquees were erected in the Waipu Park, so as to form one roof, covering an area of about 90 feet by 80 feet. Inside this were placed six long tables, capable of seating a total of about 500 people. At one end a platform was erected, and this, as well as the various tent poles, was embellished by decorations of nikau palms, ferns and flowers, whilst at the back of the platform, in large letters which caught the eye immediately on entering the tent, were the Gaelic words "Ceud Mille Failte"—a hundred thousand welcomes. The old settlers were first provided with seats, and it took three relays to enable the large company assembled to test the quality of the almost bewildering variety of good things provided. Mr. A. Mackay, Chairman of the Celebration Committee, presided, and called upon Mr. Kenneth Campbell, one of the early settlers, to give a short address.

Mr. Campbell welcomed the visitors, and briefly referred to the movement which was then being celebrated. He spoke of the enthusiasm with which the Jubilee movement had been taken up by the people of Waipu, and also of the hearty

1869 Lighthouse erected Cape Farewell.
Canterbury Museum commenced.
Hauhaus finally dispersed at Ngaere.
Jan. 5—Assault on and capture of Ngatapu Pa, Poverty Bay, after a siege of six days by the Colonial Forces of Europeans and friendly natives under Colonel Whitmore and Major Ropata.
Dispersion and pursuit of Te Kooti's band; more than 136 natives were killed.
Jan. 28—Arrival at Wellington of Bishop Jenner.
Feb. 4—Arrival at Dunedin of Bishop Jenner.
Feb. 13—Attack by natives on a foraging party at Karaka Flat; one sergeant and six men killed.
Feb. 19—First meeting Thames Harbour Board.
Feb. 19—Installation of Mr. Hawthorne as Rector of the Dunedin High School.
27—Ship "Ida Zeigler" lost, Napier.
Mar. 1—Reaping machine made by Reid & Gray of Oamaru.
Mar. 3—Termination of Panama mail service.
March 6—Blenheim constituted a borough.
Mar. 13—Attack and defeat of Titokowara's force at Otauto.
Mar. 15—Rabbits becoming a nuisance in Southland.
Mar. 16—Death of Mr. John Jones, Dunedin, aged 60, first settler Waikouaiti.
Mar. 31—Inauguration of Otago Political Association.
April 8—First meeting of Diocesan Synod of Dunedin.
April 10—Native Pa at Mohaka taken by Te Kooti, who killed 40 friendly natives and several Europeans in the neighbourhood.
April 11—H.M.S. "Galatea" arrived Wellington with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh. Welcomed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Bowen.
April 12—Landing of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Queen's Wharf, Wellington. Reception by Dr. Featherstone, the Superintendent of the Province, Mr. Stafford, Premier, Mr. John Hall and Colonel Haultain (members of the Ministry), Mr. J. C. Crawford (Miramar), Captain Pitt, A.D.C., Colonel Reader, Archdeacon Hadfield, and many other distinguished colonists. Address presented by Dr. Featherstone, Superintendent of Province. Address presented by Mr. Eyes, Superintendent of Marlborough.
The following particulars regarding the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh are taken from the official records:—
April 12—In the afternoon H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh held a levee, and at night town illuminated; fireworks, etc.

co-operation of those in adjoining districts, without whose aid the complete success attained would not have been possible.

Captain John McKenzie (Prince) also welcomed the visitors on behalf of the committee. During the luncheon Captain McKenzie read telegrams of congratulation from Sir Logan Campbell, the Premier (Mr. Seddon), and Mr. Andrew Craig of Dunedin. During the luncheon selections were played outside the marquee by members of the Waipu Pipe Band, consisting of Messrs. D. and R. Campbell, Neil and J. McLeod, and Angus McKenzie.

Speeches and Concert.

After tea had been served, the marquee, which was adorned with numerous Chinese lanterns, was prepared for a concert, and this was largely attended by the residents and visitors.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, expressed the pleasure which he had experienced as a survivor of the company of the "Ellen Lewis" at being present at that day's celebration and participating in the pleasant re-union. That day had been one of the greatest days they had experienced since leaving the island of Cape Breton, a day which would be handed down to their children and their children's children for many years to come. As representing the Society of St. Andrew, he expressed the thanks of the visitors for the great kindness and hospitality which had been met with that day, and he also spoke of the excellent manner in which all the arrangements had been carried out.

Mr. F. Mander, M.H.R., Mr. R. Thompson and the Rev. W. Gray Dixon also made suitable congratulatory speeches. The concert was concluded by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem. A dance was afterwards held in the hall, and was kept up with the customary vigour till about three o'clock. Thus ended a Jubilee celebration which had been carried out successfully on a scale never before or since attempted.

1869 April 13—Maori haka near Mt. Cook Barracks in the morning. Drive to the Hutt; four-in-hand driven by His Royal Highness, described by experts as "a grand whip." Met at Petone by Hutt Cavalry. After lunch at the Hutt drove on to Taitai, where the Duke was met by a large gathering and presented with address. On return to town stopped at "Criterion," Hutt, for cup of coffee. Stables at Criterion burnt down that night. In the evening attended Citizens' Ball in the Parliamentary Buildings. The Duke opened the ball with Mrs. Stafford, wife of the Prime Minister, who took precedence in the absence of Lady Bowen; attendance 300.

April 14—Four trees, (1) a specimen of Abies normanii whose habitat is in the Crimea) given by Mr. Hale, of Nelson; (2) Podocarpus totara, by Mr. Drake, of Johnsonville; (3) Cedrus pensilis of Tasmania, given by Mr. Drake of Johnsonville; (3) Araucaria excelsa (Norfolk Island pine), given by Mr. Epps, of Nelson, planted by His Royal Highness in the grounds of Government House. The day was given up to Friendly Societies' Fête at Howe's Farm, near the head of Upper Willis Street; about 4000 present. The Duke arrived on horseback—a black thoroughbred, which he managed very well—with a large cortége and Sir George Bowen in company.

April 16—Pig hunt; the Duke killed one pig and wounded another. Return to "Galatea" at 7.30 p.m. Dinner on board with Governor and other guests.

April 17—Sailed for Nelson; anchored off D'Urville Island for the night. Great excitement in Nelson next morning (Sunday), 18th). Population early astir.

April 19—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh landed at Nelson with suite. Wharf gay with arches, drapery, bunting and greenery; carpet laid on wharf, and a grand team of four greys, with the Royal carriage in the roadway alongside; guard of honour, band and volunteers in lines; carriages, cabs and vehicles of all kinds ready for the procession; practically the whole population of the province present, including numbers of Maoris. Streets decorated with flags and streamers. The Royal party were met by His Honour the Superintendent (Mr. Oswald Curtis) and the Executive, with whom were Sir David Munro, Speaker of the House of Representatives, the local members of Parliament, Provincial Councillors and others. After a few words of welcome the procession started off for Panama House, where the Royal party was to stay that night. The Maoris welcomed the Duke at the Kaianga with a vigorous and picturesque war-dance and haka. On arrival at Panama House six addresses were presented.

The Discovery of Gold

MINING IN NELSON DISTRICT.

SOME OF THE EARLY RUSHES.

THE WEST COAST FIELDS.

The first gold obtained in the southern half of the Colony was found in the Nelson district. Several portions of the province have enjoyed more or less brief periods of "boom" and prosperity, followed by times of depression. In this respect the province has shared the common lot of many other districts in New Zealand which have experienced the vicissitudes of the search for gold in no small degree.

So far as the existing records show, the first gold discovered in the Colony was found in the Auckland Province in 1852. During the earlier part of that year the remarkable productiveness of the Australian goldfields had drawn public attention to the possibilities of gold deposits in this country. In October a "Reward" or "Goldfields" Committee in Auckland offered a reward of £500 to the first person discovering "a valuable goldfield." Within a few days the reward was claimed by Mr. Charles Ring, who had a short time previously returned from California, and who discovered gold in the Coromandel district.

Gold in Motueka District.

Nelson enjoys the distinction of being the first district in the South Island to be a gold producer. The first discovery in the province was made in the Motueka district in 1856. At one time no fewer than 300 men were working on the ground, and provisions rose to extravagant prices. The rush, however, was short-lived. The owners of boats plying between Nelson and Motueka earned a great deal of money at first in carrying passengers to the latter port and afterwards in carrying back those who had any money left.

1869 April 19—Levée held in the afternoon, at which everybody appeared. After the levée the four greys took the Duke and party out into the country at a spanking pace, driven by the Duke, who proved himself to be exceedingly capable "with the reins." In the evening the citizens gave a ball. which the Duke opened with Lady Monro, the Governor dancing with Mrs. Judge Richmond.

April 20—Special autumn race-meeting at Stoke. Everybody present. The Duke arrived, driving the four greys. Enjoyable day spent. Return to Panama House. After dinner, the Duke took his departure, escorted by the whole population to the wharf. Departure for Canterbury. The winner of the principal race was ridden by Mr. R. J. Mason, and was presented by the Duke with a gold-headed whip. Mason subsequently became a leading trainer.

April 21—At sea.

April 22—Consecration of All Saints' Church, Dunedin.

April 22—The "Galatea" entered Lyttelton Heads; anchored in Camp Bay, which was soon visited by a procession of boats, full of people, expressing their loyalty with much fervour and without any formality.

April 23—The Duke with the Governor and party landed at Lyttelton wharf, and was there met by the Superintendent (the Hon. W. Rolleston) and his Executive, Dean Jacobs, Mr. C. C. Bowen and the local authorities, under a great display of bunting, in the midst of a cheering crowd. Address presented by the Superintendent. Bouquets in numbers thrown by the crowd during the walk to the railway station—the only railway station the Duke had so far seen in New Zealand. The train was in charge of the Provincial Engineer, Mr. Thornton. On arrival at Christchurch the Duke was met by an assemblage of about ten thousand people. The railway station was gorgeously decorated, as were the streets on the line of the route from the station to the Clarendon Hotel. The escort to the Duke's carriage was drawn by six horses, "jet black," all matched to a nicety, driven by Mr. Cole, of the local Cobb and Co. In Cathedral Square three thousand school children stopped the procession and sang the National Anthem. After resting for a while at the Clarendon the Duke proceeded to the Provincial Council Chambers, where a levée was held, and later luncheon with the Mayor, Mr. John Anderson, at the Town Hall, This has been described as a tremendous affair. There were present the Mayors of Lyttelton, Kaiapoi, Timaru and Hokitika, and the Chairman of the Westland County Council, the Superintendent and all

The Motueka rush, although it did not produce fortunes for those who took part in it, had the effect of drawing attention to the possibilities of gold mining in the Nelson district. Shortly afterwards a number of Nelson merchants, following the Auckland example, offered a reward of £500 for the discovery of a payable goldfield within the province.

Discovery at Collingwood.

Early in 1857 gold was first discovered at Collingwood. The late Mr. E. James accidentally dropped on specimens of the precious metal at what afterwards was given the name of Lightband's Gully, the late Mr. G. W. W. Lightband, of Brightwater, who had had some experience of digging in Australia, being the first to take steps to follow up the discovery to a payable point. This was the real beginning of gold mining in the Nelson district. Large numbers of men flocked to Collingwood, and it was estimated that there was at one time at least a thousand diggers on the field. The Provincial Government laid out the township of Collingwood, and a Resident Magistrate and other officials were appointed. A Courthouse, gaol and Customs house was erected, and a Customs house officer was stationed there. But, as is usually the case with new goldfields, there were too many people and, although some of the diggers remained, the greater number left the district after a short stay on the field. The happy result of the gold discovery at Collingwood was the substitution of the name of Golden Bay for Massacre Bay.

The "Golden Coast."

What is generally believed to be the first discovery of gold in the Buller district was made by Mr. John Rochfort during his trip, with his brother, up the Buller River in 1859. The spot at which the yellow metal was first found in this river was at the Oil Diggings, about 20 miles from Westport. There is some doubt as to whether this was the first such discovery on the West Coast, it being claimed that gold was first found at Hokitika some two years earlier.

The discovery of gold in 1861 in Otago attracted a considerable number of people to that part of the Colony. Towards the end of 1862 large numbers of people arrived in Nelson from Sydney on their way to the

1869 the notables of Canterbury, together with a large and distinguished company. Ladies were present in large numbers. In the afternoon the "Galatea" was visited by some three thousand people, the small steamboat owners doing a roaring trade. At night the town was illuminated.

April 24—Consecration of Masonic Hall, Dunedin.

April 24—Autumn meeting of the Canterbury Jockey Club. The Duke drove himself out in great style, four-in-hand and got much "kudos" as a whip. In the evening a ball was given in the new Provincial Council Chamber, which, like similar balls at Wellington and Nelson, broke the records. The Duke opened the ball with Mrs. Rolleston, and the Governor danced with Mrs. George Leslie Lee. A supper-room was specially built in the quadrangle. During his visit four trees planted by the Duke in the Domain—Oak, Totara, Deodara, and a Cedar of Lebanon. The Duke then took a drive into the country, horsed by Cobb and Co., fired at a pigeon match at Riccarton, and in the evening visited the theatre.

April 26—Landed at Port Chalmers. Driven by Ned Devine, the greatest of all the famous whips of his day, with a spanking team of eight greys. The drive up the long hill to the Junction and down the famous road of many sharp turns into the Nort-East Valley was to the Duke a revelation of equine capacity, and gave him a very much enlarged idea of "the possible" with the "ribbons." At the Water of Leith His Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. Birch, met His Royal Highness and the Governor. With him was the Borough Council and the Town Clerk, together with all the material necessary for a procession. "The band, headed by that distinguished musician of the days of the Consul Plancus, Monsieur Fleury, played the National Anthem; the Town Clerk read the address; the Duke replied; Sir George Bowen beamed; the crowd cheered frantically; the eight greys steamed and pawed, while Ned Devine sat upright on the box-seat at the end of the rigid ribbons immovable as a graven image." The procession started. Fleury's band, fire brigade, the Chinese residents, Caledonian Society, Oddfellows and trades societies following with many carriages and people on foot. All these preceded the eight greys, with the Duke. In King Street the Duke stopped at the Caledonian grounds, and was acclaimed by a strong contingent of young Otago, with the National Anthem, the procession after resuming turned into George Street., passed round the Octagon, swept up Princes Street, and finally reached Fernhill, the famous house

Otago diggings, and a considerable number of them stayed to give the Nelson fields on the West Coast, Collingwood and Wangapeka a trial. The trial, in many cases, was not successful. Some of the men, however, did exceedingly well, and some large nuggets were brought to Nelson, one of them weighing as much as thirty ounces. When the reports of these nuggets reached Otago a great many diggers left there for Nelson, but they arrived in winter, and the wet weather and the bad roads speedily disgusted many of them, and they departed. The Provincial Government was much blamed for not holding out inducements to them to stay, and there was considerable agitation and argument as to the duties of the representatives of the people in regard to the matter.

Discovery at Lyell.

In 1863 there was considerable depression in Nelson. The arrival of so many diggers in the previous year had raised great hopes, and some property had changed hands. The bright times that were anticipated did not come, and the year was a quiet one until November, when the news of a rich gold find at Lyell was received. Three men who had been working at Lyell Creek brought to Nelson 1300 ounces of gold, including one nugget of 93 ounces and another of 50 ounces. There was, however, still the old complaint of the lack of roads, and the absence of police protection, and altogether about 10,000 ounces of gold was obtained at the Buller in about three months. The diggers gradually left for other parts. Some gold was also found about this time in some of the tributaries of the Upper Buller, including the Mangles.

The Wakamarina Rush.

In April, 1864, the people of Nelson were again aroused from a somewhat depressed state by the discovery of a goldfield at Wakamarina, in the Marlborough Province, but within 31 miles of Nelson. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town, and people of all classes and occupations at once set out for the new El Dorado. The track over the Maungatapu, over which the route to the diggings lay, was traversed by mechanics, clerks, tradesmen, farmers, and others in the hope of making their fortunes. Amongst those who went were boys of ten and twelve years of age and men old enough

1869 built by the more famous John Jones, then dead but a few years, the house then becoming the property of the Fernhill Club.

In the afternoon the volunteers paraded. In the evening the Duke went to the Princess Theatre. At night the city was illuminated.

April 27—Raining. The Duke held a levée in the morning. The next item, Caledonian sports. Palatial accommodation was provided for the Duke, but he soon tired of greatness, and took a walk out among the gay throng, much to the delight and admiration of everyone. Recognising a tall Highlander as a brother of John Brown, the Queen's attendant, he had him brought up, and shaking hands, talked with him awhile of "Auld lang syne."

In the evening came the Citizens' Ball, a marvel of decoration to those who, like the Duke's suite, had not suspected the advances made by the colonists since the pioneers days. The Duke opened the ball with Mrs. Macandrew, and Sir George Bowen danced with the Mayoress.

April 28—A special race meeting (two days) called "The Duke of Edinburgh Races" was arranged. Silverstream was the course, the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes (a handicap of 200sovs.) the principal event; Ned Devine's "Captain Scott" the winner. It was said that everything that went on wheels in and about Dunedin was out on those two days, a vast and motley collection of carriages and traps; among them a handsome "drag" with four grand bays, selected by that competent horseman, Harry Yeend, with the capable assistance of Ned Devine and Mr. Chaplin, a triumvirate supreme in the horsey world of the day, driven by the Duke. It was in reality a Royal road to the races. Most people drew up out of the way as he took his team spanking along the unformed track, and as he passed they admired his nerve, his skill, his pluck, and his wholesome youthful enjoyment of the fun. To this day that bit of road between Mosgiel and Silverstream is called "The Duke's Road." On the course, the Duke moved about among the crowd, betted like the rest, and with the brilliant young men about him —Lord Charles Beresford, the Hon. Elliot York and others—was the centre of much attention.

April 29—Second day of the races. The Duke dined with His Honour the Superintendent and a large representative company in the Provincial Hall, where he spoke well and enjoyed himself vastly with his entertainers, leaving a splendid impression behind him.

April 30—Levée held at Fernhill. Later visited the

to be their grandfathers. Vessels, with large numbers of passengers, arrived almost daily, both at Nelson and Picton. Townships were run up with the rapidity incidental to new goldfields, and before long Havelock had a staff of Government officials, a newspaper, and other evidences of importance. Canvas Town, at the mouth of the Wakamarina, also grew to considerable size.

At first the Wakamarina field was very profitable to a large number of miners, but floods came, roads got bad, and the usual results followed. A certain number of the more plodding men remained, but large numbers went away. The Maungatapu murders is one of the events of 1866 which has served to keep green the memory of the Wakamarina rush.

Palmy Days of Hokitika.

The year 1865 will ever be memorable for the rich gold discoveries on the West Coast and the enormous influx of people to that hitherto little-known district. In January news was received of large yields of gold on the banks of the Grey and Hokitika rivers, and during the same month the first instalment of 1300 ounces was brought to Nelson. Every week further reports of finds of the most extraordinary richness were received. Early in March it was estimated that there were 5000 people in the neighbourhood of Hokitika, and a few weeks later the population was variously stated at from 8000 to 10,000.

Nelson, at that time, was placed in a most advantageous position in regard to the West Coast. There was then no road from Hokitika to Christchurch, and apparently there was little business enterprise in Christchurch. Nelson was a resting-place for the great proportion of the men who were on their way to the goldfields, and diggers' tents were a familiar sight on the outskirts of the city. All the gold, too, passed through Nelson, and the commercial advantage to the place was enormous. A fleet of small steamers was established by a local firm, which found the business very profitable. Even with the high rates charged, the steamers had to lie away from the wharves in order to keep them from being overwhelmed by passengers.

The quantity of gold that passed through Nelson in that year was enormous, and it excited the envy of the Christ-

1869 Agricultural Show, awarded the prizes in gracious Royal fashion, and was presented with heaps of flowers for his quarters on the "Blanche." In the afternoon he took his departure for Port Chalmers, in the midst of a tremendous demonstration from the citizens, well pleased with his visit, and, as elsewhere, laden with loyal public addresses.

The "Galatea" came up to Wellington from Lyttelton, while the Duke was in Dunedin. The "Blanche" brought him back there direct after leaving Port Chalmers on the last day of April. He spent a short time in excursions, without formal receptions, in the neighbourhood, leaving on the 3rd May in the "Galatea" for Auckland, arriving there on the 8th.
May 6—Surprise and capture of Ahikereru and Oamaru Te Angi Pas, Waiwera country.

Defeat of Te Kooti.
May 8—According to the original arrangements the Duke was to proceed direct to Kawau, but bad weather prevented this from being carried out. Consequently his arrival in Auckland was two days ahead of time, and the people were taken by surprise and quite unprepared. In the evening the Duke and his staff came ashore and attended a performance at the Prince of Wales' Theatre.
May 9—Sunday. Crowds visited the waterfront to admire the "Galatea" as she lay at the anchorage. At midnight the decoration of the city was commenced.
May 10—The Duke landed at 11 a.m. and was received with enthusiasm by the citizens and a large concourse of settlers. The route of the procession was Queen Street, Wellesley Street, Symonds Street and Princes Street to Government House. Queen Street, from the foot of the wharf to Wellesley Street, was intersected with lines of flags extending across from house to house; flags flew all over the sky-line, and most of the houses were adorned with transparencies and greenery. The windows were full of sightseers, and it was said that as much as £30 was paid for the windows of a single floor and the crowds on the street were estimated at twenty-five thousand. At the Customhouse Street end there was a large enclosed space, with platforms, for the civic reception, and in this space, framed by a well-packed throng, the most conspicuous object was the Duke's carriage, with its team of six handsome, well-matched greys, standing ready for the march through the expectant city.
Just before the appointed time the Superintendent (Mr. J. Williamson) went off to the "Galatea" with the Executive and Paul Tuhaere, to give the Duke a formal

church people, who clamoured for the establishment of an escort to take it overland to their town. In course of time, the road by the Bealey route was undertaken by the Canterbury Provincial Government, and Nelson was deprived of the advantage that she had enjoyed. The gold discoveries gave rise to a renewal of a previous agitation for improved means of communication by land between Nelson and the West Coast, and for the second, but by no means the last time, the gauge railway was discussed.

Quartz Mining and Dredging.

In later years the quartz mines at Reefton and Capleston (or Boatman's) and Lyell came into prominence. Later still, in the "'Eighties," a considerable amount of capital was sunk in an endeavour to establish a profitable quartz mining industry in the Owen district, in the upper portion of the Buller Valley. The hopes of the gold-seekers, however, were not fulfilled, and the shareholders who anticipated a regular run of dividends as a reward of their enterprise were doomed to disappointment. The rush to Mahakipawa, then Havelock, took place in 1888. Gold has also been discovered in small quantities at various times in the Tadmor and other districts.

There have also been numerous dredging ventures in the Nelson district. A few have been profitable, but the majority have been failures.

Gabriel's Gully.

In Otago, reports of gold discoveries, followed by a petition from 138 inhabitants of the province praying that a "handsome bonus" be offered for the discovery of a payable goldfield in Otago, led the Provincial Council, in 1852, to vote the munificent reward of £500. It was not, however, till 1861, in June, that the veteran Californian digger, Gabriel Read, startled the Scotch inhabitants of Dunedin by claiming the reward.

In reporting to the Superintendent, on 4th June, 1861, Read stated that in one place in the vicinity of Tuapeka, now Lawrence, he collected seven ounces of gold for ten hours' work with a pan and a butcher's knife. The rush which followed was a pronounced success, and the Provincial Govern-

1869 welcome to Auckland. Returning, the Superintendent's boat, followed by three Maori canoes, preceded the Duke in his barge (twelve oars) for the landing. As the Duke left the "Galatea" a Royal salute was fired from his ship, followed by a Royal salute from the Naval Artillery on the breastwork and a third edition from the gunners on Fort Britomart. Great cheering took place as the Duke reached the landing-stage, from which he was escorted by the Governor to the reception platform. There the Superintendent read his address, and the Duke replied. Paul Tuhaere presented and read an address, and was evidently greatly admired by the Duke. The speeches over, the Duke walked down the wharf between the Governor and the Superintendent, followed by all on the platform, receiving a great ovation as he went, the Maoris being particularly demonstrative. The crowd was dense and enthusiastic, and at the barrier the Town Commissioners presented their address. The procession then started up Queen Street, with a big crowd on either hand. The enthusiasm all along the route was very great, and the crowd so demonstrative that the officers of the Volunteer Cavalry had to ride on the flanks of the Royal carriage to relieve the pressure. Thus the procession went on past the stands of school children singing the National Anthem, past the Supreme Court, with its roof crowded with people. At the gates of Government House the crowd was so dense that considerable difficulty was found in securing room enough for the sweep of six greys into the grounds. Arrived at the terrace, the Duke found the officers, the Judges, the friendly societies, with fifteen hundred school children, and all the troops ready to receive him.

In the afternoon a levée was held.

In the evening the illuminations were postponed owing to bad weather.

May 10-31—The Duke remained at Auckland for some time, and during his stay was the guest of the Governor at Government House. The Duke spent the time very pleasantly, shooting at various places, and by taking long drives about the country. An "At Home" was held at Government House, and the Citizens' Ball at Fort Britomart was long remembered, The Birthday Ball at Government House was a great event. The Duke danced with Lady Bowen and the Governor with Miss A. Williamson. The Duke spent a few days at Kawau, and on his return attended races, driving his four-in-hand to the course and enjoying the sport in every way.

ment generously named it "Gabriel's Gully," in honour of its discoverer. In May, 1862, it did something more substantial by unanimously voting another £500 to Read. The rewards obtained by the original discoverers were as follows:—

Hargreaves, from N.S.W., £15,000.
Hargreaves, from Victoria, £5,000.
Esmond, from Victoria, £1,000.
Read, from New Zealand, £1,000.

News of the rush to "Gabriel's Gully" caused great excitement in Australia, and diggers often sold their claims to Chinamen for as much as would pay their passage to New Zealand. By the end of 1862, the population of Otago of about 12,000 was increased by the arrival of 18,000 gold seekers and settlers, who thoroughly prospected Otago. The value of gold obtained in Otago from 1861 to 1863 was £4,774,985. In 1864 and 1865 six thousand discontented diggers left the cold and cheerless regions of Central Otago and found their way to other fields. The Majority crossed over the Southern Alps via the Hurunui River and over the Harper Pass to the West Coast and became pioneers of the Golden West, under the mighty cloud-piercing sentinel, Mount Cook.

The Hokitika Directory of 1866 contained a list of 100 hotels.

Export of Gold from New Zealand.

	1929. £	1857-1929. £
Auckland	316,297	29,386,824
Wellington	—	706
Marlborough ..	4,683	422,586
Nelson	694	6,909,179
West Coast.. ..	132,684	26,162,481
Canterbury	—	620
Otago	23,893	30,980,272
Unknown	1,961	45,166
	£480,212	£93,907,834

1869 May 12—Testimonial to Mr. Vogel on his departure from Dunedin.

May 13—The Duke of Edinburgh planted an oak tree in the garden of Sister Ruby's Potts' Convalescent and Rest Home. At the time the house, which is an old and rambling manor house, was used as a cottage by Sir John Logan Campbell, the then owner. Sister Potts said that Sir John Logan Campbell often stayed there and used the house as a stopping-place. The tree, planted by the Duke, is owned by the Cornwall Park Estate, and also the small piece of ground around it. A plate on the tree has the inscription in Latin: "Keep my memory green."

May 16—First election Blenheim Borough Council.

May 17—Departure of Bishop Jenner for Melbourne.

May 17—Auckland Grammar School, with 80 pupils, opened by Duke of Edinburgh.

May 24—Barque "Collingwood," 457 tons, wrecked, Timaru.

May 24—Barque "Susan Jane," 181 tons, wrecked, Timaru.

Cobb & Co. coaches commenced running, Christchurch-Hokitika.

May 29—Waikaka goldfields opened.

June 1—Departure of the Duke, the people of Auckland giving him a demonstrative farewell.

June 13—Surrender to Major Noake and Mr. Booth, R.M., of the Chief Tairua, with 122 men, women and children, of the Pakakohe tribe, near Wanganui.

June 21—Meeting at Invercargill refused to consent to annexation to Otago.

June 24—Sharp earthquake shock felt all over Otago

June 24—Defeat of Mr. Stafford's Ministry on a want Province.

of confidence motion.

June 28—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. W. Fox.

July 22—Erection of distillery in Cumberland Street, Dunedin, by Messrs. C. R. Howden & Co.

Aug. 18—First bicycle exhibited by Blackadder & Co.; also tricycle by Robin & Co., Dunedin.

Aug. 20—Otago Government authorised to borrow £50,000 over security of its pastoral lands.

Aug. 26—Foundation stone laid of Wesleyan Trinity Church, Stuart Street, by Rev. Thos Buddle.

Aug. 30—Auckland Floating Dock Co., capital £15,000, established.

Sept. 2—Commissioners appointed by Southland to arrange for reunion with Otago.

The Maungatapu Murders

STORY OF A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

On Monday, 18th June, 1866, "The Nelson Evening Mail" said: "Much excitement was caused in Nelson this morning by the information, given by apparently accredited parties, that four persons were missing from Deep Creek, and that there was well-grounded fear that they had met with foul play. The names of the missing men are Felix Mathieu, hotelkeeper; John Kempthorne, storekeeper; James Dudley, storekeeper; and James De Pontius, miner, all of Deep Creek. They left Canvastown on Tuesday last on their way to Nelson. They were preceded by four men, well armed, and were seen at a place about two miles this side of Franklin's. They have not been heard of since. It is stated by persons competent to form an opinion that the four armed men who preceded the travellers were highly suspicious characters, and that one of them is well known to the police. Constables Braddock, Martin and Flett were despatched to the spot this morning. It is feared the worst construction must be put upon the affair, although . . . no means will be left unemployed by the Nelson police to discover the missing party should nothing but an ordinary accident have occurred in bush travelling."

The First Arrest.

On 19th June "The Mail" stated that "a man named Levy had been brought before the Magistrate on suspicion of being one of the four men seen on the road from Deep Creek." In a leading article of the same date it said: "The presence of a number of prowling and marauding ruffians proclaims our proximity to a populous goldfield, and seems to threaten a departure from the peace and security we have so long enjoyed." On Wednesday, June 20th, three other men, said to be Levy's mates, were arrested on suspicion. They gave their names as Richard Henry Mullen (Burgess), Thomas

1869 Sept. 3—An Act providing Government Life Insurance and Annuities.
Sept. 26—Te Kooti routed in engagement at Taupo.
Oct.—Seventy-four prisoners from the bands of Te Kooti and Tito Kowarra sentenced to death, after trial, for treason. The sentences of 73 were commuted to penal servitude.
Oct. 4—Pourere Pa stormed and taken by Lieut.-Col. McDonnell, with a mixed force of Europeans and natives.
Oct. 4—Amalgamation of "Tuapeka Press" and "Tuapeka Times."
Oct. 16—Distillery in Dunedin commenced operations.
Oct. 29—Report of Commission on reunion of Otago and Southland.
Nov.—Chas. Judd, Ltd., engineers, Thames, founded.
Nov. 3—Telegraph service to Wanganui opened.
Nov. 4—Arrival at Dunedin of 74 Maori prisoners.
Nov. 10—Foundation stone laid of new Athenæum, Dunedin.
Nov. 26—Promotion of Forbury Park Co.
Nov. 26—Conference establishes entente cordiale between Europeans and Waikato natives.
Nov. 30—Construction of telegraph line to Thames commenced.
Dec. 18—Mr. J. M. Balfour, marine engineer, drowned off Timaru.
1870 Messrs. A. and G. Price, engineers, commenced business at the Thames.
Hawera Blockhouse erected.
Mosstown (Wanganui) Public School opened.
Site of the Town of Gisborne surveyed, and named after the Colonial Secretary, Hon. Wm. Gisborne.
Jan.—Sergeant G. Maxwell killed at Taurangika Pa.
Stuarts redoubt built at Brunswick, near Wanganui.
Three hundred friendly natives under Topia and three hundred under Major Keepa (Kemp) started up the Wanganui River in pursuit of Te Kooti, who retreated into the Urewera country.
Jan. 8—"Auckland Star" founded.
Jan. 15—First number "Otago and Southland Mining Journal."
Jan. 17—Presbyterian Synod decided by 25 to 13 to sanction introduction of hymns to public worship.
Jan. 25—Capture of Tapapa Pa, occupied by Te Kooti.
Jan. 26—Agreement signed between Mr. Proudfoot and Provincial Government for construction of Port Chalmers railway.

Noon (Kelly), and Thomas Joseph McGee (Sullivan). The excitement grew apace, and on the Wednesday evening the town crier called a public meeting at the Trafalgar Hotel. About three hundred persons attended, and it was held in the open air. The chairman, Mr. D. M. Luckie, stated it was evident a great crime had been committed, and the purpose of the meeting was to obtain volunteers to search the locality where the men were last seen alive, and to obtain subscriptions for provisions, tents, and other material. Mr. Martin Lightband suggested they should get the Maoris at Wakapuaka to help, and Mr. Thos. Dodson and Mr. W. Akersten also addressed the meeting.

A committee was formed, consisting of the following persons: Messrs. Curtis, Bentley, R. Lucas, N. Edwards, Merrington, Lightband, Potter, Dodson, Luckie, Saxton, Younger, Hooper, Wilkie, Disher, Webb, Thornton, Atkin, Harley, Akersten and Hadfield.

The Search Party.

The next morning, 21st June, shortly after 8 o'clock, a well-equipped party of 50 volunteers set out. Mr. Charles Saxton was appointed captain, and Mr. Jas. Martin (Julia's husband), the Maori Chief at Wakapuaka, and another Maori joined the party, and all proceeded to the rendezvous at Franklin's Flat. "The Mail" on June 21st said, referring to the men arrested on suspicion, "that Sullivan was the most bounceable, but by no means the most dangerous criminal." On the same day a sensation was caused by the news of the discovery by Mr. Owens of the dead body of Mathieu's horse, lying covered with branches, about 50 feet below the bridle track on the side of the mountain, with the swags of the missing men still attached to the saddle. The horse had been shot through the head. The Maori Chief, James Martin, found a loaded gun, two shovels, and other articles near by. On June 27th, after six days' unavailing search in the dense primeval forest which clothed the sides of the mountain, some of the search party returned and requested permission to get control of the prisoner Levy, and to compel him to return with them and point out where the bodies were secreted. The Court refused to consider the suggestion. Mr. Kempthorne, brother of one of the missing men, offered £200

1870 Feb. 4—Arrival of "Warrior Queen," Dunedin, with second shipment of birds, hares, etc.
Feb. 8—First art exhibition in Christchurch opened.
Feb. 12—Arrival of Mr. D. Hutton, drawing master, per "Christian McAusland," with material for School of Art, Christchurch.
Opening of St. Andrew's Church, Walker Street, Dunedin.
Feb. 15—New Sydney-Auckland-San Francisco mail service announced.
Feb. 24—The last detachment of the Imperial troops left the Colony.
Mar. 25—Major Keepa, with native force, captured the position held by Te Kooti at Maraetahi, in Urewera country. Nineteen defenders killed and seventy-three of Te Kooti's men taken prisoners. Te Kooti escaped with twenty followers.
Mar. 13—S.S. "Excelsior" lost, Chatham Rock.
Mar. 26—Commencement of San Francisco mail service.
April 9—Presbyterian Church opened at Queenstown by Rev. D. Ross.
April 27—Mr. J. N. Watt appointed Resident Magistrate for Dunedin, Oamaru and Clutha.
May 9—Opening of Athenæum building, Octagon, by Hon. W. Fox, Premier.
May 17—Foundation of Steam Navigation Co., Auckland, to purchase the assets of the N.Z. Steam Navigation Co., estimated at £19,000, besides the S.S. "Taranaki."
May 21—Severe floods at Dunedin.
June 8—Brig "Layard," 175 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
June 21—Schooner "Aurora," 42 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
J. Dransfield elected Mayor of Wellington.
Wellington constituted a borough (third in N.Z.).
First post office building erected, Waimate.
June 27—Evidence taken by select committee of Provincial Council to inquire into matter of the unemployed.
June 28—Enunciation in the House of Representatives of the Public Works policy by the Colonial Treasurer, Mr. Vogel.
July—Thirty prisoners of Te Kooti's band sentenced to death. The sentences afterwards commuted to penal servitude.
July 27—Telegraph communication with Thames established.
Aug. 2—Robbery of gold and money from gaol at Clyde; value of treasure stolen, £12,448 18s.

reward for the recovery of his brother's body. The provincial Government offered £400 for the recovery of the bodies, and the General Govermnent offered £200 for information that would lead to the conviction of the murderers. A similar amount was offered for information about the murder of Mr. Dobson, surveyor at Greymouth, who was mistaken for a Mr. Fox, gold-buyer, and murdered.

Bravado of the Suspected Men.

"The Mail" on June 27th spoke of "the bravado in which the suspected men indulged," and also mentioned recent discovered crimes on the West Coast; the robbery of Mr. Walmsley of the Bank of New South Wales; the robbery of the escort and the Ross postman; the robbery of 600 ounces of gold from the Bank of New Zealand at Okarito; the robbery of police uniforms and revolvers from the police camp at Hokitika; and the murder of Mr. Dobson at Greymoouth. It was suspected that no ordinary criminals were being held on suspicion in the Nelson Gaol, and the Courthouse was crowded when the four men were brought up and remanded. On June 29th, "the wildest excitement prevailed in town," said "The Mail," "on its being known that Sullivan had confessed to the Maungatapu and other murders. 'If reliance' can be placed on Sullivan's confession, Levy is one of the coolest, most diabolical and bloodthirsty of the lot. This contradicts the public opinion respecting him, as many consider him the victim of bad company." "At 3 o'clock this afternoon (June 30th) a man galloped into town with the intelligence that the bodies had been found by Constable Flett." The bodies, most cruelly shot, strangled and stabbed, were found 11½ chains up the pretty sylvan stream known to-day as Murder Creek, and from that point, 3½ chains up the steep hillside. They were carried over the mountain track by relays of volunteers until the dray road in the Maitai Valley was reached. On Sunday, July 1st, the funeral of the victims was attended by a concourse of over three thousand persons. On the Tuesday following, the body of another victim was found, as indicated by Sullivan, James Battle, an old whaler, murdered for three pounds. Then on August 7th Burgess made a confession, implicating Sullivan, who asserted

1870 Aug. 27—Arrival in Wellington of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh in H.M.S. "Galatea"—second visit.
Aug. 31—Sharp shock of earthquake, Canterbury.
Sept. 1—H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh attended farewell ball given to Commodore Lambert.
Sept. 3—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh departs for Sydney.
Sept. 12—An Act passed to establish the New Zealand University.
Sept. 12—The Land Transfer Act passed to simplify the title to land and dealings with real estate.
Sept. 14—Opening of Otago Labour Exchange under Mr. Colin Allan.
Sept. 29—Completion of railway, Invercargill to Winton.
Oct. 1—Canterbury Museum opened.
Oct. 6—Southland Province reunited with Otago.
Oct. 18—Mrs. Burn appointed Lady Principal Girls' High School, Dunedin.
Oct. 31—Mr. G. S. Sale, M.A., appointed Professor of Classics at the University of Otago. Mr. John Strand, M.A., was appointed to the Chair of Mathematics.
Nov. 1—Fire in J. W. Jago's store, Stuart St., Dunedin; damage about £5,000.
Nov. 24—Auckland made port of call for 'Frisco mail steamers under ten years' contract.
Nov. 30—Dunedin City Council issue bonds for £10,000, redeemable 1900 at 7 per cent.
Dec. 5—Honiani-te-Puni, the chief of the Ngatiawas, a staunch friend of the Europeans, died at Petone, aged ninety.
Dec. 9—Hon. Mr. Vogel (Colonial Treasurer) addressed an extremely boisterous and crowded meeting at Princess Theatre on his Public Works and Immigration proposals.
Dec. 11—Mr. W. F. Massey arrived at Auckland in ship "City of Auckland."
Dec. 8—H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh again visits New Zealand, arriving at Auckland as the guest of Sir George Bowen. He was booked for an expedition with the Governor to the Rotorua district. On the 12th December the Duke left Auckland in the "Lima," the Duke's equerry, Lieut. Haigh, R.E., and several officers of the "Galatea" being of the party. The Governor and his suite accompanied the Duke. On the 13th they landed at Tauranga and were welcomed by seven hundred Arawas and Ngaiterangis. From Tauranga the ducal party went to Maketu, the chief place of the Arawa tribe, the spot where, according to tradition, the "Arawa" canoe landed after the voyage

he was only the road watchman and not an actual murderer, and exonerating Levy. "The Mail" said: "Sullivan has not the powerful physique and desperate energy of Burgess and Kelly, but is one of the skulking type of criminals."

A Scene that Baffled Description.

On October 5th, 1866, "the last act of the appalling tragedy ended in a most painful scene that almost baffles description, and yet was a consistent and appropriate finale to this most extraordinary tragedy." Kelly, although heavily primed with brandy, made a most dreadful exhibition. His shrill and discordant voice was heard continually shrieking in the most heartrending accents, "I pray you give me liberty to speak for a moment. Will you allow me or not? I am innocent, so help me God! God bless all who are looking at me. I liked Nelson, indeed I did, and would have been glad to have lived in such a Christian community. I would have lived there and married had I been allowed, and conducted myself respectably," and so he raved till the bolt was drawn. "Burgess," said Mr. John Sharp, who was Registrar of the Court, and Sheriff at the trial, "was a wonderful man, but very vainglorious. He ran up the steps of the gallows while the other two had to be helped up."

Careers of the Criminals.

Burgess's father was an officer in the Guards, and his mother had lived in the household of Earl Grosvenor. His mother married a widower with a large family, and, finding things uncongenial, the strong-willed, fiery tempered boy took to the streets, and was transported to Tasmania for burglary at 15 years of age. His experiences in the environment described in Marcus Clark's "For the Term of His Natural Life," turned him into a criminal of the most dangerous class.

Sullivan stated in his evidence that what Burgess said became law with the gang. Kelly was also an ex-convict, and was an associate of Gardiner, the notorious bushranger, and of other criminals. Levy, who protested his innocence with his last breath, had never been convicted of crime, but was well known to the police as a fence or receiver of stolen property. He joined the gang when they came from the Grey

1870 from Hawaiki. There he received a great ovation, and the Arawa's furnished him with a guard of honour, which watched over his safetv day and night; its efforts were supplemented by a chain of outposts, which prevented any human being from getting within two miles of the Duke without careful scrutiny and inquiry. The Governor reported by way of comment that "as yet no Europeans have settled in the inland districts of this portion of New Zealand."

On the 14th the party rode from Maketu to Ohinemutu, some forty miles, by a road specially made by the Arawas for the Duke in 1869, when they expected his visit after his stay in Auckland.

On the 15th they began by bathing in the springs of Rotorua and exploring the environs, receiving welcomes from the Ngatiwhakane, and presents, and looking on at hakas and poi dances, the latter led by Kiri Matao. In the afternoon they rode to Lake Tarawera, crossed the lake in canoes, and camped near the "terraces" on the shores of Lake Rotomahana. The 16th and 17th were spent in this region. The 18th (Sunday) was spent quietly at Ohinemutu. Divine service was held on the shore of Lake Rotorua by the Rev. S. Spencer, resident missionary, the Duke and his people and a large number of Maoris being the congregation. It was on this occasion that the Duke presented the Arawa with the bust of the Queen and the tribal flag, which were so much in evidence and so much referred to during the Rotorua proceedings.

On the 19th the party rode back to Maketu, and left the next day for Auckland. Before they left, Te Waru, a formidable rebel chief from the Poverty Bay country, came in with 46 followers, and surrendered to the Governor. Though dejected, wrote Sir George Bowen, "he maintained, in the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and myself, the usual dignified bearing of Maori warriors."

The rest of the Duke's time was spent between Auckland and the Thames, where His Royal Highness visited the gold mines in the height of the boom. On the 16th of January the Duke took his final departure from New Zealand, where he had made many friends, and his departure was marked by a public demonstration of respect and regret.

Dec. 14—Mr. Vogel held a second meeting, in the open air at the Provincial Buildings, Dunedin, further explaining his Public Works and Immigration proposals, but the meeting would not approve them.

1871 Jan. 11—First coach Wanganui to Hawera.

Jan. 24—Death at Dunedin of Rev. Dr. Burns, aged 75.

to Westport to rob the bank. They found they were misinformed, as there was no bank yet established there, and came on to Nelson, where they proposed to rob the Bank of New South Wales. "Sullivan," the informer, said Mr. Sharp, "was a remarkable man with a wonderful memory." He was an old convict who had been at Port Arthur. He was never tripped up in his cross-examination, although he talked freely, and the circumstantial evidence confirmed his story. The fact of his digging his foot in the clay bank opposite where Battle's body was hidden, to mark the spot, would lead anyone to imagine he was carefully preparing circumstantial evidence if it became necessary to turn informer. After being in gaol several years he received a free pardon from the Governor, Sir James Fergusson, and was shipped to England. He was recognised on the voyage, and led a dog's life. He returned to Australia, where, some years later, he died.

Te Aroha

Te Aroha is a place where human interest enhances its beauty. Its name means "Love" or "Loving greeting." Some people have fancied that this holds a reference to the love and pity symbolised in the fact that the mountain was of old a refuge place for defeated and hunted tribes in the days of almost continual warfare. But there is a definite story antedating the intertribal wars. Rakataura, the priest of the "Tainui" canoe," from the South Sea Islands six centuries ago, explored the interior of the country from Kawhia eastward, and he ascended the Te Aroha Range, and named it. The story goes that he stood on the western side of the summit and, gazing far over the plain toward Kawhia, wept for his distant friends and for his dear wife, and he named the place "Aroha-i-uta," or "Loving Greeting Inland." Then climbing to the eastern peak he gazed seaward to the Bay of Plenty and he named that part of the range "Aroha-i-tai," or "Love Seaward." Rakataura settled at Te Aroha and died there.

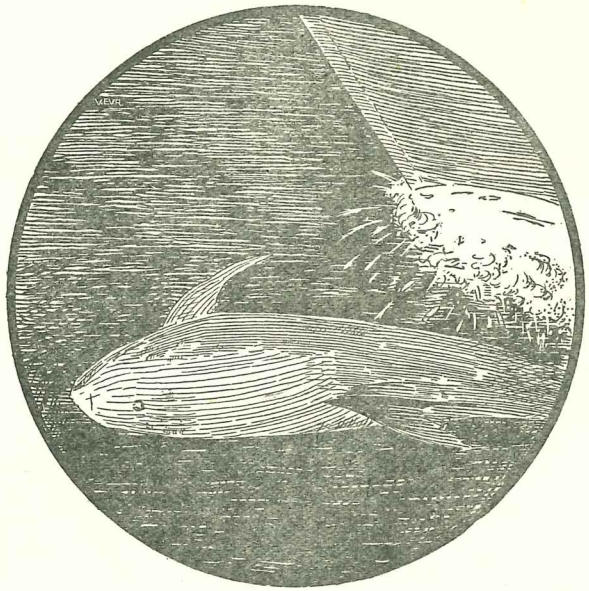
1871 Jan. 30—Six red and two Axis deer received per "City of Dunedin," at Dunedin.
Feb. 23—Dr. Black appointed Professor of Natural Science, Dunedin University.
Feb. 27—Six hundred birds of various kinds arrived Dunedin per "Warrior Queen."
Mar.—Commencement of railway construction under Public Works policy.
March—First traction engine in New Zealand imported for Mr. James Bruce, Waimate.
Mar. 20—Turning of first sod of Clutha railway by His Excellency Sir G. F. Bowen.
Mar. 24—First race meeting at Forbury Park.
Mar. 29—Wreck of brig "Hindoo," from Foo Chow, on Riverton Beach.
April 3—Steamer "Clutha" launched at Pomahaka.
May 5—Auckland constituted a borough (the fourth in New Zealand).
First Oddfellows' Lodge formed at Waimate.
May 13—Arrival of 'Frisco steamer "Nevada."
May 22—Election of first Mayor of Auckland under present constitution.
June 5—Consecration of Rev. S. T. Nevill, Anglican Bishop of Dunedin.
June 22—Arrival at Dunedin of Professors Sale, Shand and McGregor, per ship "Wild Deer."
June 28—Municipality of Invercargill proclaimed; area 820 acres; population 1900. The town was divided into four wards.
July 3—Woodhaugh flour mills burnt.
July 6—Inauguration of Otago University; address by Chancellor Major Richardson.
July 24—Bean Rock Lighthouse, Auckland, officially opened.
July 31—Barque "Premier" wrecked at Oamaru.
Aug. 4—Death of Tamati-Wake-Nene, the great Nga-puhi chief and friend of the Europeans.
Aug. 7—Port Chalmers lit by gas.
Aug. 9—Otago University Council agreed unanimously to allow women to attend classes and sit for exams.
Aug. 27-31—Earthquakes North Canterbury.
Aug. 31—Foundation stone laid of new Presbyterian Church at Port Chalmers.
Aug. 31—First sod of Riverhead-Helensville railway turned.
Sept. 11—First meeting Invercargill Borough Council.
Sept. 14—Auckland Rifle Association formed.
Sept. 18—Commencement of demolition of Fort Britomart and point.

Pelorus Jack

Pelorus Jack was last seen about the middle of November in the year 1916. Up to that time, for a period of at least thirty years, Jack regaled the passengers travelling by steamer via the French Pass, from Wellington to Nelson or vice versa, by acting as pilot-in-chief to all the steamers taking that route. It was not an infrequent happening for passengers to be roused from their sleep in order that they might catch a glimpse of Pelorus Jack. It was all the same to Jack what the weather was like, or whether it was mid-day or midnight; he would leave his home at the northern end of the French Pass to meet an approaching steamer and accompany it up to the entrance of the Pass. Most strangers would be told that Jack came only when the steamers whistled for him and many were led to believe the story, from the fact that he almost invariably turned up soon after the whistle was blown.

Pelorus Jack has been described as the most famous creature of the seven seas, and certainly there is a great deal of truth in the statement. He was no ordinary fish. To the sailors and the thousands of people who had the good fortune to witness his natatorial performances, he was plain Pelorus Jack, but officially and to the scientists he was known as Risso's dolphin, Grampus Griseus. It made no difference to Jack what he was called; he had a self-appointed task to perform, and whether he appeared on the pay-roll as Risso's dolphin or Pelorus Jack did not affect his income in the slightest. Many a sausage roll or loaf of bread was wasted with the idea that Jack might partake of the hospitality of the passengers, but Jack, no doubt appreciating the good intentions which prompted the act, was not to be distracted while on duty by tit-bits of that kind. His favourite dish was cuttle-fish, and he certainly performed an additional useful purpose if he managed to keep his "beat" reasonably free from such undesirable neighbours. When Jack had piloted the steamer safely to the entrance of the Pass, and his services

1871 Sept. 18—Albert Barracks handed over to city as Albert Park.
Oct. 11—Great fire at Invercargill destroyed Bank of Otago, etc.
Oct. 17—Otago Provincial Council sell 50,000 acres of land to Mr. J. Clarke.
Oct. 23—Manufacture of cloth commenced at Mosgiel by A. J. Burns & Co.
Oct. 24—Dunedin gas works sold by auction for £17000.



PELORUS JACK.

Oct. 26—Death of Mrs. Cargill, Dunedin, widow of Capt. Cargill, aged 81.
Nov.—Capture of the notorious rebel Kereopa, the murderer of the Rev. Mr. Volkner, by the Ngatiporoas (executed 5th January, 1872).
Nov. 23—Wreck of S.S. "Ahuriri" off Timaru.
Nov. 29—Bishop Patteson murdered at Nukapu.
Nov. 28—Wanganui Town Bridge opened by the Governor, Sir G. F. Bowen.

were no longer needed, he would flick his tail against the bow of the steamer and make for home—there to wait for the next call—leaving the passengers to discuss his merits and exercise their powers of romance. Many a camera was purchased with the sole object of securing a photo of Jack, but he was not always in the mood for having his photo taken, and many a plate was wasted on him. Occasionally he appeared to advantage, and that was generally when the cameras were missing. However, as will be seen by his picture on the opposite page, he was "shot" to advantage on one occasion at least.

It can be easily understood that Jack had a very wide circle of friends amongst the sailors and regular travellers, who regarded him with much affection, and his disappearance during the time of the war was deeply regretted, and has been mourned by many of his friends to this day. He was perfectly inoffensive, and was certainly interesting; yet on one occasion a silly fool of a passenger thought he would try his shooting skill by having a shot at Jack with a rifle, fortunately with no evil result. There were not many people on board who would have felt any regret if the shot had knocked the rifleman overboard. As it was, he was given a very wide berth for the rest of the passage, and, however unpleasant the experience may have been for the fish, it was decidedly more so for the shooter. As a result of this foolish act, representations were made to the Government by Mr. T. E. Donne, who was then in charge of the Tourist Department, that Pelorus Jack should be protected. The Government consented immediately, and an Order-in-Council was passed, and published in the New Zealand Gazette of the 29th November, 1904, giving Pelorus Jack protection for a period of five years, making any interference with him an offence liable to a fine of from £5 to £100. Jack survived his term of protection and for a few years longer.

The fame of Pelorus Jack was world-wide. Post-cards which were at the height of their popularity in those days, with photographs of Jack, were in keen demand, and accounts of his exploits appeared in the journals and newspapers throughout the world. New Zealand certainly produced "a fish story" that beat the Yanks'. Truly, the Maoris had some justification for regarding him as a "god of the ocean."

Dec. 25—Severe gale Dunedin; pinnacle of First Church spire blown down. Boating accident in Dunedin Harbour; six persons drowned.

1872 Government connected Poverty Bay with Bay of Plenty by road through Motu.
Borough of Wanganui incorporated.
St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Wanganui, built.
Messrs. A. D. Willis' business established, Wanganui.
First Anglican Church built, Waimate.
Construction of Foxton tramway.
Jan. 5—Execution of Kereopa at Napier.
Remission of sentences on 58 native prisoners then undergoing imprisonment for rebellion.
Jan. 16—Special meeting of Waste Land Board declared Mr. Jos. Clarke purchaser of 45,500 acres of land at Moa Flat.
Jan. 18—Auckland suffering from drought; water sold in street by hawkers.
Jan. 19—"White Horse" Hotel, Tokomairo, burnt down.
Jan. 25—Hutt Bridge opened.
Jan. 25—Auckland City Council commences to pump 30,000 gallons of water daily from wells at Seccombe's Brewery.
Feb. 2—Severe earthquake shock at Queenstown.
Feb. 16—Removal of Cargills monument from centre of Octagon, preparatory to its erection in Custom House Square. Street opened through Octagon.
Feb. 22—Visit of William King, the Maori Chief of Waitara, to New Plymouth, and resumption of amicable relations with the Europeans.
Mar. 14—Release of Maori prisoners at Dunedin.
Mar. 16—Formal opening of Graving Dock at Port Chalmers. S.S. "Luna" docked.
Fire at Empire Hotel, Dunedin.
Mar. 20—Weekly steamer service with Tauranga established.
April 1—Opening of first public school, Palmerston N.
April 8—Formal inauguration of Saturday half-holiday, Dunedin.
April 12—Telegraphic communication established between Auckland, Wellington and Southern provinces.
April 23—Opening of Kaitangata coal field.
April 29—Railway, Christchurch to Kaiapoi opened.
May 9—A general thanksgiving day for the recovery of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
May 30—Strike of 17 constables and 3 sergeants at Dunedin.
June 2 Right Rev. Bishop Viard died at Wellington.
June 17—Quartz-crushing machine erected by Provincial Government, Otago.

Pelorus Jack was different to other members of his genus. In the first place he preferred living by himself, and might be termed "a hermit"; secondly, he was different in colour. Instead of being almost black, he was of a yellowish white—almost an albino. He is the only member of his species known to have visited the New Zealand coast, and, while there are certainly no limits to its range, it is found chiefly in the North Atlantic, where they are hunted for their oil. How he came to separate himself from others of his kind and take up his abode in the vicinity of Cook Strait will for ever remain to all his friends as great a mystery as his sudden disappearance.

It has been said that it was from the deck of the S.S. "Penguin" that the shot referred to was fired, and that Jack was never again seen from that vessel. In consequence of this, many people refrained from travelling by that steamer. Curiously enough, some years later, the "Penguin" was wrecked not far away from where the incident happened, and a great many lives were lost.

The Waipoua Kauri Forest

The Waipoua Kauri Forest, situated in the north of the Auckland Province, is the most interesting native-forest area in New Zealand, both from a botanical and a scenic point of view. This is perhaps in the first instance due to the fact that the forest is as yet little harmed by man or by cattle and pigs. The reserve covers an area of 40,000 acres, of which nearly half is occupied by barren gum-lands. The forest proper covers approximately 24,000 acres.

The forest is not entirely a kauri forest in the same sense as the Trounson Kauri Park. There are large areas of kauri, but these are intermingled with taraire and tawa, and in the eastern portion there are rimu and kahikatea pines. The abundance of tree-ferns of various kinds, including the mamaku or korau, the black tree-fern, and the nikau-palm, along the main Waipoua stream tend to give the forest a tropic-like beauty.

1872 July 10—Tender of £167,484 for constructing Newmarket-Mercer railway line accepted.
July 28—Fire in Princes Street, Dunedin; McLeod and Co.; damage £7,000.
July 31—Parnell Hill, Auckland, pierced by tunnel.
Aug. 6—Bridge completed across Anderson's Bay, Dunedin.
Aug. 9—Auckland Harbour Board proposes works totalling between £100,000 and £200,000.
Sept. 1—South British Insurance Co. established Auckland.
Sept. 6—Defeat and resignation of Mr. Fox's Ministry.
Sept. 10—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Hon. E. W. Stafford.
Sept. 11—Steam got up on locomotive Josephine for Port Chalmers railway.
Sept. 16—First freight on Port Chalmers railway—three hogsheads of beer for Mr. Dobson
Work commenced at Mercer end of Waikato railway.
Oct. 1—Fire at Duncan's flourmill and Wilson's brewery, Water of Leith.
Invercargill Reserves Management Ordinance Act, allotting 121 ¼-acre sections, also reserves for public gardens and recreation, and 200 acres for public park.
Oct. 4—Defeat of the Stafford Ministry on a want of confidence motion by Mr. Vogel.
Oct. 11—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, M.L.C.
Oct. 11—First appointment of Maori Chiefs (two) to be members of the Legislative Council.
Oct. 23—Immigration barracks, Caversham, completed.
Oct. 25—The Public Trust Office Act passed.
Oct. 26—Cargo of "May Queen" to be conveyed by rail from Port Chalmers to Dunedin at 4s. 6d. per ton.
Oct. 30—Cable news from Europe published a week old. Java cable now repaired and overland telegraph line in Australia erected.
Nov. 15—Return of Bishop and Mrs. Nevill from England with a supply of clergy (Revs. Penny and Smith), also £1,000 towards erection of college and £100 a year from S.P.C.K.
Nov. 19—Fire destroys Auckland Government Buildings and Webb's block; damage £50,000.
Nov. 20—Erection of P. Hayman & Co.'s warehouse, Dunedin.
Nov. 20—Earthquake shock Otago Peninsula.
Nov. 26—Foundation stone laid of new Knox Church, corner of George and Pitt Streets, Dunedin.
Nov. 27—First show of Otago A. and P. Association.

The Tarawera Eruption

All other subjects paled before the news of the great disaster in the Hot Lakes District on the morning of Thursday, 10th of June, 1886. Although the telegraph wires had been busy, and all New Zealand was aware that something unusual had happened, it was several days before the effect of the disaster was fully realised. Amongst the people of the district nearest to the scene of the upheaval there were many with only one thought in their minds, and that was to get away from the place as quickly as possible.

An urgent appeal to Auckland for a steamer to be sent to Tauranga for the convenience of refugees was quickly responded to, and the S.S. "Wellington" was despatched at 2 p.m. that day. Amongst the passengers from Auckland was Mr. Haszard, a brother of Mr. Haszard the schoolmaster at Te Wairoa, Mr Alfred Yates, a native interpreter, and Mr. H. Parker of the Customs Department.

For some time a drought had been experienced, which was broken by heavy rains on the Tuesday before the mishap. This continued the following day, but cleared up in the evening, when the inhabitants of the district retired as usual, quite unconscious that to many of them they were retiring for the last time. The howling gale that was blowing, and the rumbling noises, made sleep impossible for some, especially the visitors who were accommodated at the two hotels at Te Wairoa. Shortly after two o'clock, at a time when a bitterly cold wind was raging at hurricane strength, uprooting the giant trees and levelling the little huts to the ground, the incalculable forces of nature belched forth, bringing instant death to many and destruction to all which a few short moments before had represented the home and all that was near and dear to the Native villagers around the Lake. From Moura, with its forty people, and Te Ariki, with its forty-five, few escaped, both settlements being entirely buried under the falling mud and scoria.

Te Wairoa escaped with the loss of a dozen lives, but with wreck and ruin to the hotels and all the dwellings except The Whare, where Sophia, the well-known guide to tourists,

1873 Barracks built at Waimate for immigrants.
Waimate Road Board Office built.
Jan.—Establishment of N.Z. Shipping Co. at Christchurch.
Trinity Wesleyan Church, Wanganui, built.
Jan. 1—Opening of Port Chalmers railway by Sir George Bowen.
Feb. 22—Formation of Early Settlers' Association, Dunedin.
Feb. 27—First ram fair, Christchurch.
Mar. 3—The Hon. W. Fox appointed Premier on the resignation of that office by the Hon. G. M. Waterhouse, the other members of the Ministry being confirmed in their offices.
Mar. 10—First sod turned of Moeraki-Waitaki railway.
March 19—Departure of Governor Sir G. F. Bowen, G.C.M.G.
Mar. 20—Death of Dr. A. C. Barker, early settler, Canterbury.
March 21—Sir G. A. Arney, Chief Justice, appointed Administrator.
Mar. 25—Dunedin Bowling Club formed.
Mar. 26—Dunedin-Port Chalmers railway line purchased by General Government for £177,500
April 8—Resignation of the Premiership by the Hon. W. Fox on the return of the Hon. J. Vogel, C.M.G., from Australia. Appointment of Mr. Vogel as Premier, the other Ministers being confirmed in their offices.
April 15—Fire, Cumberland Street, Dunedin, Gibbs and Clayton; damage £10,000.
April 16—Twenty-fifth anniversary of arrival of "Philip Lang" celebrated at Dunedin by surviving passengers and relations.
April 17—Mr. Robert Stout appointed law lecturer at Otago University.
May 1—Last trip of the "Nebraska" ('Frisco line) from Auckland.
May 23—First Midwinter Show, Christchurch.
June 1—Public meeting urges extension of railway into interior beyond Waikato.
June 12—New City Market established in Queen Street.
June 14—Arrival of Governor Sir James Fergusson, P.C.
June 20—Opening of Auckland City Markets by the Mayor, Mr. P. A. Phillips.
June 25—Immigration barracks, Caversham, completed. First tenanted by passengers ex "Michael Angelo."
July 12—Foundation stone laid of South Dunedin Episcopalian Church.

and guide, philosopher and friend to all around her, was sleeping. She was roused from her sleep and, looking out from her whare, she was in time to see the heavens lit up by a rushing flame of fire rising thousands of feet up to the sky. It was a wonderful sight, but one which neither she nor anyone else would like to look upon again. Her first impulse was the care of the other inhabitants, and before she had really time to recover from the shock she was surrounded by terror-stricken inmates of the wrecked houses and those who were fortunate enough to escape from the other villages. In all, about twenty men, women and children took refuge in Sophia's whare, dazed and not knowing what it all meant or where to look or what to do.

Attention was quickly directed to the home of Mr. Haszard, the Native school-teacher, whose house had been struck by lightning and had partly collapsed. Mr. Haszard had already ventured out to assist others, and when wanted was nowhere to be found. Mrs. Haszard, who had been left in the house with her five children, was pinned to the floor by falling beams, and could not be released. Three of her children, a boy of ten and two girls, four and six years, were killed; the two elder girls, Clare and Ina, managed to escape. Mrs. Haszard was pinned to the floor for seven hours before she could be released. She was found to be injured, and was removed to Rotorua as quickly as possible, and to Auckland a week later, accompanied by her two surviving daughters.

Willing hands were at work, and daylight, for which everyone was praying, and was so badly needed, was later than usual, owing to the sky being darkened by the immense dust and ash-laden clouds rising high up into the air. These clouds were blown in various directions by the changing winds, gradually depositing their loads of matter over an area of country estimated at 5,700 square miles of land, extending from Coromandel to Gisborne, as well as being carried far out to sea.

Little wonder that the animals and birds were stunned with fear and knew not where to look for safety. Not only around the lakes was there consternation and excitement. The flames had been seen and the explosions had been heard hundreds of miles away. In Auckland a considerable disturbance was noticeable and the flashes of electric display were seen quite distinctly. These electric displays were on

1873 July 29—First donkey (in harness) seen in Dunedin.
Aug. 15—First show Dunedin Canary and Poultry Association.
Aug. 22—Formation of National Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Dunedin.
Aug. 27—Brig "Fairy Queen," 214 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Aug. 27—Schooner "Duke of Edinburgh," 77 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Aug. 27—Ketch "Wanderer," 32 tons, wrecked, Timaru.
Sept. 6—Complimentary dinner to Mr. Stout by his Caversham constituents, at Dunedin.
Sept. 10—S.S. "Lady of the Lake," 66 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Sept. 10—First concrete block set of Oamaru Breakwater.
Sept. 27—First Show of entire horses, Canterbury A. and P. Association.
Oct. 8—Arrival of Dr. Begg, Presbyterian divine.
Oct. 10—Death of Rev. Richard Taylor, Wanganui.
Oct. 13—Formation of Otago Rowing Club.
Oct. 15—Fire in Lower Queen Street, Auckland; loss £40,000.
Oct. 23—Governor Sir James Fergusson visits Auckland.
Dec. 6—Junction of Clutha and Port Chalmers lines of railway.
Dec. 14—Southern Trunk Railway opened, Dunedin to Green Island, by the Premier, Hon. Julius Vogel.
Dec. 24—Penrose-Onehunga railway opened.
Dec. 26—Fine Arts and Industrial Exhibition opened in connection with technical classes.
1874 First Presbyterian Church built, Waimate.
Temperance Hall built, Waimate.
Cottage Hospital built, Waimate.
Bridges built over Pareora, Otaio, Hook and Waihao Rivers.
Westland Province established.
Hutt railway opened.
First meeting of Nelson City Council; first Mayor, J. R. Dodson.
Jockey Club, Wanganui, formed.
Bishop Redwood arrived in New Zealand as successor to Bishop Viard.
Jan. 1—San Francisco service resumed by New Zealand and New South Wales.
Jan. 2—First publication of "Poverty Bay Herald."
Jan. 3—"Southern Mercury" issued Otago.
Jan. 5—Wreck of "Surat," 31/12/73, at Nuggets.
Jan. 6—Banquet at Dunedin to Hon. Julius Vogel.

such a grand scale as to beggar description. The vast clouds charged with lightning, flashing and darting in all directions, sometimes shooting upward in long curved streamers, at others following horizontal or downward directions, frequently ending in balls of fire, bursting into thousands of rocket-like stars. Fireballs fell at Wairoa and all around that neighbourhood. The height to which the dust-laden cloud reached was enormous. It was clearly seen from Auckland and from Gisborne, and measurements afterwards taken indicated the height at a little over eight miles.

When the top of Tarawera mountain was first seen, three days after the eruption, it was found that it had increased in height, whilst its outline also was changed; in fact, practically the whole contour of the country in that locality was altered. Columns of steam were still rising at intervals from its whole length.

A remarkable feature of the eruption was the fact that the people nearest the scene failed to hear the loud explosions which were so plainly heard over the North Island and as far south as Christchurch, a distance of almost 450 miles. The writer was at Wanganui, and heard the strange sounds quite distinctly.

For days after the event it was the one topic of conversation, and the writer remembers well the expressions of regret when, a week after the event, the loss of the Pink and White Terraces was definitely announced.

Unfortunately, the catastrophe was accompanied by a serious loss of life, in addition to the loss of the Terraces and other property. When the roll was called one hundred and one persons were accounted as missing, most of them buried under the falling hot stones or mud.

Te Wairoa suffered rather less than the other settlements. Two European hotels were wrecked, but all their terror-stricken inmates were fortunate enough to escape, with the exception of a young English tourist named Edwin Bainbridge. Moura and Te Ariki were entirely covered over and lost from view for ever, the same as the Pink and White Terraces. Fortunately, many paintings and photographs remain to remind us of these—the most wonderful scenic attraction of the thermal district. It is estimated that the material blown away at the time of the eruption amounted to 120,000,000 tons.

1874 Jan. 8—Number of immigrants arrived Otago, 1873: 2,824.
Jan. 10—First sod Mercer to Ngaruawahia railway.
Feb. 2—Successful trial of submarine "Platypus."
Feb. 7—Gale causes great damage to shipping.
Feb. 14—Woodlands sections of Southland railway opened.
Feb. 16—First 'Frisco mail steamer, "Mikado," left Auckland.
Feb. 17—Departure of Sullivan, notorious murderer, per "Mikado," for America.
Feb. 17—Green Island railway southward commenced.
Mar. 11—Waitaki River Bridge contract let to Hunter and McGavin, £31,255 6s. 6d, exclusive of the iron cylinders and girders, which were supplied by the Government. The width of the bridge between the parapets 18 feet. Opened for railway traffic 1st February, 1877.
March 25—Spring Creek River Board formed.
Mar. 26—Railway to Otahuhu from Auckland opened.
Mar. 27—Dunedin-Moeraki railway commenced; first sod cut by Superintendent.
April 4—Thames water supply contract let.
April 15—First meeting of Thames Borough Council. William Davies, Mayor.
April 30—Public Library in Christchurch opened.
May—First contract let formation main street, Gladstone Road, Gisborne.
May 1—Mr. W. Conyers transferred from Invercargill to be General Manager Otago Railways.
May 12—Freehold in Princes Street, Dunedin, on which Oriental Hotel stands, sold to Mr. Braithwaite, at the rate of £90,000 per acre.
June 15—New River Harbour Board constituted.
June 27—Dunedin waterworks sold to City Corporation on the basis of £17 per share of 1864; £16 per share on 1871, and a premium of £1 10s. per share on all shares of last-mentioned year.
June—Surveyors ejected from Waimate Plains by natives.
June 29—Commencement of railway, Invercargill to Riverton.
July 9—"Clutha Leader" established.
Aug. 19—First steam engine constructed at Invercargill by Mr. Hay.
Aug. 20—New Zealand Parliament approves of abolition of North Island provinces.
Aug. 22—The Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Act passed.

New Zealand Railways

Prior to the appointment of the first Railway Commissioners in 1878, the New Zealand Government Railways were under the general supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Public Works Department. The various provinces had General Managers of their own railways until all the New Zealand railways were amalgamated under the one control.

In 1878 the management of the railways was handed over to two Commissioners, one being responsible for the South and one for the North Island systems. The Commissioners appointed were:—

South Island: Mr. W. Conyers—appointed Commissioner of Railways, South Island, on 1st March, 1878. Prior to his appointment as Commissioner, Mr. W. Conyers had occupied the position of Superintending Engineer, South Island Railways, from 21st February, 1876.

North Island: Mr. John Lawson—appointed Commissioner of Railways, North Island, on 11th April, 1878. Prior to his appointment as Commissioner, Mr. Lawson had occupied the position of General Manager of the Canterbury Railways, from 15th February, 1876.

The above-mentioned Commissioners remained in office till the 12th October, 1880, when a system of control of the railways was altered and a General Manager (Mr. J. P. Maxwell) was appointed to manage all the Government Railways in New Zealand.

The railways were administered by Mr. Maxwell as General Manager up till the 23rd January, 1889, when the management was handed over to three Commissioners, Messrs. James McKerrow, J. P. Maxwell, and W. M. Hannay, who remained in office until 23rd January, 1893, when Messrs. T. Ronayne and J. L. Scott replaced Messrs. Maxwell and Hannay.

On the 31st December, 1894, the Commissioners retired and control by a General Manager was reinstated, Mr. T. Ronayne being appointed to the position.

1874 Sept. 10—First Nelson City Council election.
Sept. 14—Auckland Volunteer Fire Brigade formed.
Oct. 1—Colonial Bank commenced business, Dunedin.
Oct. 14—Lighthouse erected at Oamaru.
Oct. 15—Milton Pottery Works started.
Nov. 15—First morning paper, "P.B. Standard," issued at Gisborne.
Nov. 15—"Queen Bee," first vessel to load wool at Gisborne direct for Home ports; value cargo, £14,076.
Nov. 18—Saleyards at Addington opened.
Nov. 27—Sir James Fergusson left New Zealand.
Dec. 3—Arrival of Governor the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.
Dec. 5—Resignation of Mr. W. Conyers, General Manager Otago Railways.
31,774 immigrants were introduced into New Zealand in 1874 under the Immigration and Public Works Policy.
Dec. 23—Ohinemuri opened as a goldfield.
Population of Invercargill, 2,400.
1875 Foresters, Masons and Caledonians organise, Waimate.
Wanganui Garrison Band formed.
Wanganui Rowing Club established.
Jan. 3—Visit of Sir Donald McLean to the Maori King at Ngaruawahia; resumption of amicable relations.
Feb. 15—Death of Rev. Charles Baker, missionary, who landed at Bay of Islands in 1827
Feb. 23—S.S. "Waikato" burnt.
Mar. 8—Auckland City buys Western Springs for £20,000 for city water supply.
Mar. 11—News of wreck "Gothenburg" off Queensland coast.
Mar. 12—Telegraph line opened to Russell.
Mar. 24—Burning of Albion Hotel, Invercargill.
Mar. 24—Sir George Grey elected Superintendent of Auckland Provincial Council. 18,324 immigrants were introduced this year under the Immigration and Public Works policy.
Mar. 25—Messrs. O'Neil seek permission to lay a street tramway in Auckland.
Mar. 29—Construction of new water supply system formally commenced.
April 2—First Vancouver mail steamer left Auckland.
April 5—Launch of stern-wheel steamer "Balclutha" at Balclutha.
May 6—Compensation (£26,000) awarded to tenants Princes Street widening, Dunedin.
May 8—Visit to Dunedin of Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby.

Mr. Ronayne retired from the position of General Manager on 31st October, 1913, and Mr. E. H. Hiley was appointed to that office.

On the 1st May, 1919, Mr. R. W. McVilly succeeded Mr. Hiley as General Manager.

On 13th December, 1924, the system of control was again changed, Mr. McVilly retiring and a Railway Board of three members being given the administration of the railways. Mr. F. J. Jones was appointed Chairman of the Board, and Messrs. J. Mason and H. H. Sterling members.

Mr. H. H. Sterling resigned his seat on the Board on 14th February, 1926; Mr. A. W. Mouat being appointed to fill the vacancy. Prior to his appointment Mr. Mouat had been an acting member of the Board for twelve months during the absence of Mr. Mason.

On 1st June, 1928, control by a General Manager was reverted to, the members of the Board resigning and Mr. H. H. Sterling being appointed General Manager, which position he holds to-day.

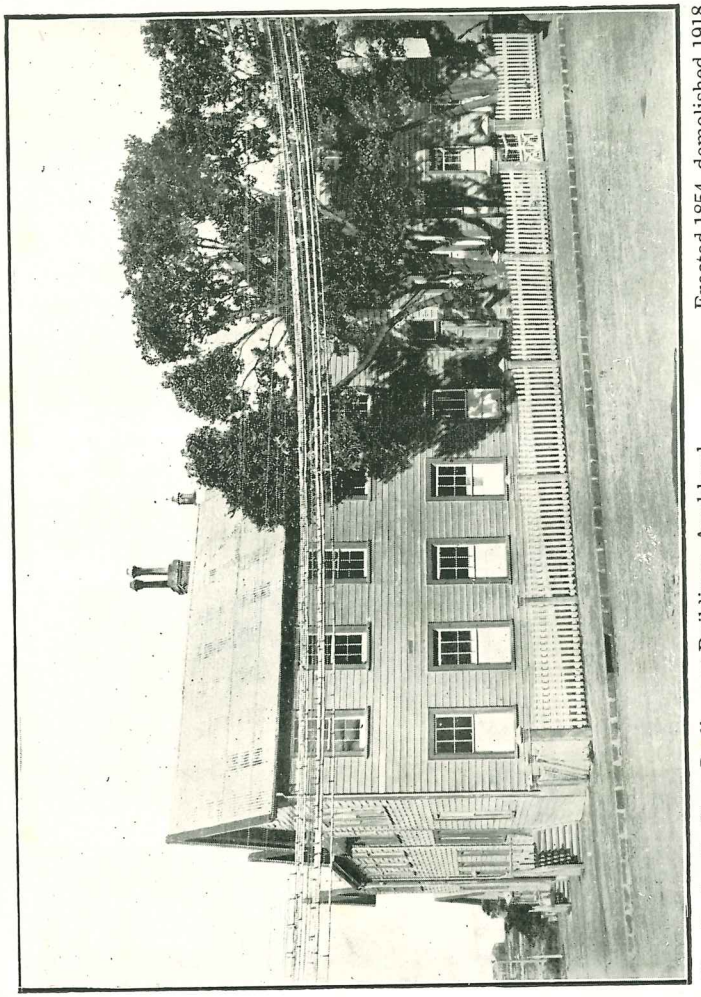
The management of the railways of New Zealand has, in the past, been subject to Parliamentary direction with the exception of the period from 1889 to 1894, when they were under the sole control of Commissioners, but this year (1931) legislation has been enacted providing for control by a Board of five business men (one to be chairman), who will be part-time officers.

The Board assumed office on 1st June, 1931, the personnel being: Colonel J. J. Esson (Chairman), Sir James H. Gunson, C.M.G., C.B.E., Mr. D. Reese, Mr. G. W. Reid, Mr. Edward Newman, C.M.G.

Colonel J. J. Esson has been elected Chairman of the Government Railways Board only temporarily, it being understood that he will hold office until the necessary arrangements have been made for Mr. Sterling to be relieved of the position of General Manager, and assume the Chairmanship of the Board. The Board will, on Mr. Sterling's retirement from that position, appoint a General Manager to fill the vacancy vice Mr. Sterling.

1875 May 9—Barque "Cyrene," 527 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
May 9—Brig "Princess Alice," 268 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
May 20—Railway Auckland to Mercer opened.
May 26—Railway workshops, Hillside, started.
June 1—Chain Hills tunnel pierced, Caversham.
June 10—Arrival of U.S.S. Co.'s "Hawea" from Glasgow.
June 10—Site leased to a company at Mataura for the erection of paper mills.
June 14—Death of Mr. David Burn, first editor of the "New Zealand Herald."
June 15—Mr. Vogel created K.C.M.G.
June 19—Commencement of Kaitangata railway; first sod turned by Sir John L. C. Richardson.
June 22—Completion A. & T. Burt's factory in Cumberland Street, Dunedin.
July—Establishment of the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand at Dunedin.
July 2—Arrival of U.S.S. Co.'s "Taupo" at Dunedin.
July 6—Resignation of the Ministry, in consequence of the absence of Sir. J. Vogel, K.C.M.G., in England. Reconstruction thereof under the Premiership of the Hon. Dr. Pollen, M.L.C.
July 9—Cutter "Dante" disappeared off Waikato Heads
Aug. 21—Mr. Robert Stout elected M.H.R. for Caversham.
Capt. Blake cuts up Normanby lands.
Schooner "Euphrosyne," Dunedin for Oamaru, lost.
Aug. 30—Railway opened, Invercargill to Gore.
Sept. 2—Opening of Dunedin-Clutha railway.
Sept. 25—Opening of Oamaru-Waitaki railway.
Oct. 12—Abolition of Provinces Act passed; brought into operation, 1876.
Oct. 16—Purchase by Dunedin City Council of gasworks, £43,500.
Oct. 29—Helensville-Kumeu railway opened.
Nov. 8-9—Canterbury A. and P. Show extended to two days.
Nov. 17—Picton-Blenheim railway opened.
Nov. 25—Death of Mr. William White, who landed at Hokianga in 1829.
Dec. 4—Extraordinary heavy rainstorm in Auckland causes much loss.
Dec. 17—First Drainage Board elected, Christchurch.
Dec. 28—Wreck of "Lady of the Lake" at Coal Point.

1876 Counties Act passed.
Municipal Corporation Act passed.
Regulation Local Elections Act passed.
Rating Act passed



New Zealand's First Parliament Buildings, Auckland. Erected 1854, demolished 1918

AUCKLAND

Queen City of the North

Situated on the famous Waitemata Harbour, and proclaimed by Governor Hobson, when he hoisted the Union Jack on Fort Britomart, on the 18th day of September, 1840, to be the site of the seat of Government, Auckland commenced its career and has succeeded in establishing a record that will compare favourably with any place of its size in any part of the world. When the South Island was receiving an occasional whaler, or some enterprising adventurer, Auckland was forging ahead in population, in the formation of its streets and wharves, laying the foundation of a city worthy of the country it was to represent and adorn. The Bay of Islands, which up to that time had been the "nursery" of New Zealand, had now to relinquish its charge, and give place to the march of civilisation, which it had fostered and helped to create. Like other centres, Auckland had its problems and difficulties to contend with. And to add to these, the man who had been in the forefront of every movement, was removed by death at the early age of 49, in the person of Governor Hobson.

Auckland certainly had some advantage in priority of settlement, compared with the provinces of the South, but this was not without its handicaps. It had no large stretch of cleared land, ready for the plough, but in its place bush to be felled and scrub to be cleared, as well as Maoris to contend with. Still it forged ahead. The first arrival of settlers, in any numbers, were those brought by the "Jane Gifford" and the "Duchess of Argyle." These arrived on the 9th of October, 1842, to the number of 552, most of whom had to wade through a sea of mud, where the G.P.O. and other prominent buildings at the lower end of Queen Street are to be seen to-day.

The rest of Queen Street was a ti-tree gully, with a creek running its full length down to the sea. It required a stout heart and plenty of strength and energy to keep up the enthusiasm and overcome the everyday trials existing at that time. That they succeeded in doing so in spite of set-backs is evident from what is to be seen to-day.

1876 Public Health Act passed.
Public Works Act passed.
First R.C. Church built, Waimate.
Waitaki River bridged.
Waimate County formed.
Opening of railway from Foxton to Palmerston North.
Jan. 6—Heavy flood, 23in. of rain; Gisborne district inundated.
Jan. 17—Death of Mr. W. T. Buckland, who landed in Auckland in 1841.
Feb. 4—Railway Christchurch to Timaru opened
Feb. 7—Paper mill erected at Woodhaugh by Mr. E. McGlashan.
Feb. 15—Resignation of the Hon. Dr. Pollen's Ministry and reconstruction under the Premiership of Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.
Feb. 18—Completion of the work of laying the telegraph cable between New Zealand and New South Wales.
Feb. 23—Publication of first direct cable telegrams from Europe.
Feb. 28—Earthquake shock, Dunedin.
Feb. to April—Frequent earthquakes S.E. of Oamaru.
Mar. 3—Opening of Cromwell waterworks.
Mar. 6—Foundation stone laid of second Presbyterian Church, Invercargill.
April 5—Marquis of Normanby, Governor of New Zealand, visited Gisborne.
April 5—Foundation stone laid, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Wanganui.
April 26—First issue Oamaru "Evening Mail."
May 10—Block at the corner of Queen and Victoria Streets, Auckland, burned: damage £10,000.
May 16—Dunedin City Council decided on Octagon as site for Town Hall.
June 17—Opening of Kaitangata railway and coal pits.
June—Death of Dr. Isaac Earl Featherston, while acting as Agent-General for N.Z. in England. He was the first to hold that office, and had previously been Superintendent of the Province of Wellington from the time of the first establishment of provincial representative institutions.
June 5—Opening Auckland new Museum.
July 5—Death of Mr. W. C. Wilson, founder of "New Zealand Herald."
Aug. 23—Sir Julius Vogel appointed Agent-General.
Aug. 11—Picton constituted a borough.

Auckland had no settlement enterprises similar to those which prepared the way for the development of the South; it had its difficulties with regard to communication, but the "most unkindest cut" of all to bear was when the Government transferred the capital to Wellington in 1865. This followed shortly after by the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, combined with the attractions of the goldfields in the South, made a serious inroad in population, and Auckland, with all its potentialities, remained almost stationary until the advent of the dairying industry, about 1886. Since then it has never looked back.

Most places have some natural advantages, and Auckland has been so blessed. First, it possesses a harbour conveniently situated, to which practically all the produce of the province gravitates; its harbour is provided with all the latest up-to-date appliances, enabling it to meet all demands and give quick despatch. Railways now traverse the province. Its kauri forests, and subsidiary gumfields; its quartz mines; its thermal regions and their romance; its attractive climate and unrivalled pastures; and last, but not least, its farseeing and enterprising citizens, have all contributed to the making of Auckland what it is to-day. With large areas of land only partially developed and some unoccupied, the potentialities are in every way equal to the optimism of the pioneers whose original plans for the city comprised an area of 58,000 acres, which, at the present rate of expansion, will all be needed.

Auckland has been exceedingly fortunate in having attracted to it a number of men of outstanding generosity and patriotism. Some of the public benefactions are referred to in special articles elsewhere in this book. There have been many others, all prompted by the same spirit, such as the Grey and Shaw collections, the Mackelvie Gallery, the Leys Institute, Myers Park, the Knox Home, the Jubilee Institute for the Blind, all of which have added materially to the wealth and the welfare of the city. In addition to its public-spirited and generous citizens Nature has been exceedingly kind, endowing it with a future which would baffle the most optimistic to picture. Truly, Aucklanders have reason to be proud of their city.

1876 Aug. 25—North Invercargill and East Invercargill proclaimed boroughs.
Aug. 31—Public meetings support Sir George Grey's motion in Parliament in favour of local government for each island.
Telegraph line, Hawera to New Plymouth opened.
Hawera Local Road Board established.
Invercargill gas works established and town lit by gas.
Sept. 1—Resignation of Sir J. Vogel's Ministry in view of the appointment of Sir J. Vogel as Agent-General. Formation of a Ministry under the Premiership of Major Atkinson.
Sept. 13—Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of doubts being entertained as to the constitutional position thereof. Reconstruction of the Ministry under the Premiership of Major Atkinson.
Oct. 18—Launch of steam dredge Vulcan, Dunedin.
Oct. 17—S.S. "Pretty Jane" wrecked at entrance to river, Gisborne.
N.Z. Insurance Co. open branch, Wanganui.
Oct. 27—Opening of Ocean Beach railway to the Beach.
Oct. 31—Counties Act passed.
Oct. 31—Big fire in Blenheim.
Nov. 1—Postcards came into use.
Nov. 1—The Abolition of Provinces Act, 1875, came into full operation; complete abolition of provincial institutions. The Colony subdivided into counties and municipal boroughs.
Nov. 6—Opening Oamaru and Moeraki railway.
Nov. 8—New Knox Church, Dunedin, opened.
Nov. 20—Deputation of unemployed to Hon. G. McLean, Minister of Customs.
Nov. 22—Foundation stone of present railway station at Christchurch laid.
Nov. 25—Opening Round Hill tunnel, Tokomairo-Lawrence railway.
Dec. 4—Wreck of S.S. "Otago" on Chasland's Mistake.
Dec. 14—Matau Bridge over Molyneux opened.
Dec. 31—"Southern Cross" merged in "New Zealand Herald"; Mr. A. G. Horton joined "Herald "proprietary; "Auckland Weekly News" published from "Herald" Office, and "Weekly Herald" ceased publication.
1877 Wanganui Public Library founded.
Wanganui Harbour Board formed.
Jan. 5—First meeting of Kaikoura County Council.
Jan. 9—First meeting Cook County Council.
Jan. 13—Mercer-Ngaruawahia railway completed.
Feb. 1—Railway opened through from Christchurch to Oamaru.

WELLINGTON

The Empire City

However disastrous to the promoters the first attempt at colonisation in New Zealand may have been, it was not sufficient to check the enterprise for any length of time. The reports with regard to settlement in New Zealand were too good to be neglected, and it is not surprising that a second attempt was made. Events did not move along then so rapidly as they do to-day, but once the preliminary arrangements were completed for the flotation of the second New Zealand Company, no time appears to have been lost in carrying out this object. Edward Gibbon Wakefield was not the man to allow matters to drift, or to be disheartened by difficulties. The opposition he met with from the British Government and the various Missionary Societies did not hinder him in his purpose or check the sale in London of land in New Zealand to which no title existed. With a paid-up capital of £100,000, and the allurement of land in New Zealand to be bought for a few blankets and a tomahawk, it required something more than moral suasion to prevent commercial enterprise from taking advantage of an opportunity of that kind. It was not long before a suitable vessel for the occasion was secured, and the "Tory," in charge of Captain Chaffers, with Colonel Wakefield, a brother of the enterprising promoter, accompanied by his son, Edward Jerningham Wakefield; Dr. Dilffenbach, Dr. Dorset, Charles Heaphy, a draughtsman and a Maori, who had been on a visit to England, sailed from London on the 5th day of May, 1839, and arrived at Port Nicholson on the 20th of September. At that time the arrival of a vessel of any kind attracted the attention of the natives, and almost before the anchor was dropped, the "Tory" was visited by some chiefs from the Maori settlement. After making a display of the goods brought for bartering purposes, and whetting the appetite of the native mind, negotiations were commenced without delay, which resulted in the purchase of a large tract of land, including that on which the City of Wellington now stands. (A list of the articles paid over by way of consideration appears on page 26). As soon as the purchase was completed

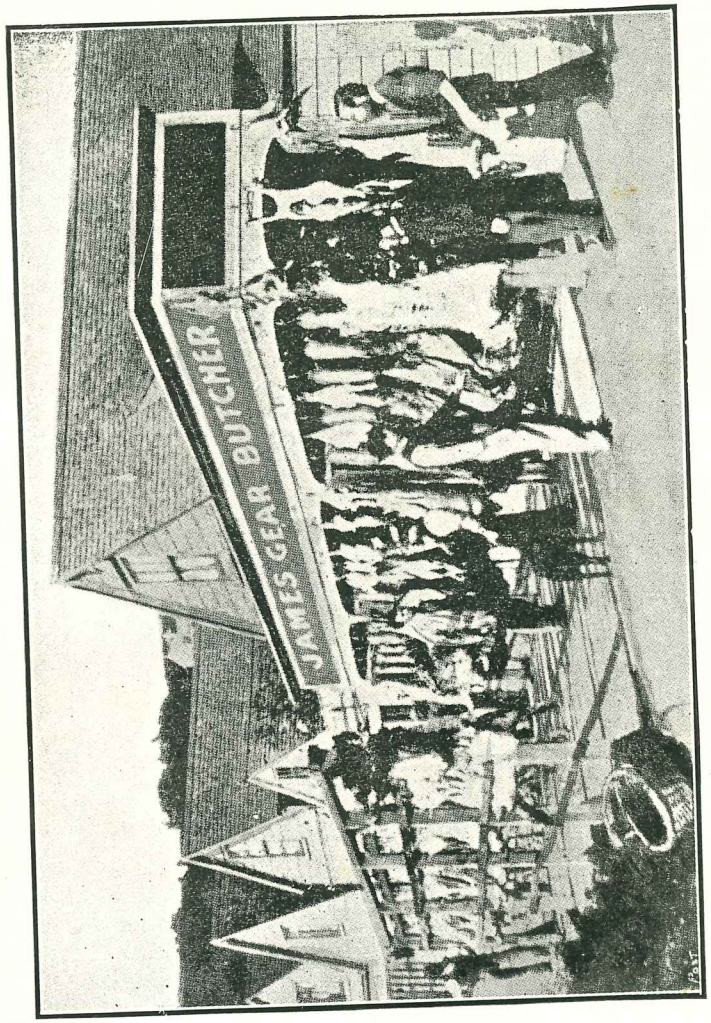
1877 Feb. 5-8—Heavy rains and severe floods, Dunedin; great damage done.
Feb. 14—S.S. "Halcyon" wrecked at Orepuki.
Mar. 19—Railway opened to Waimate.
April 2—Railway opened Tokomairo to Lawrence.
April 19—Barque "Isabella Ridley," 233 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Bank of New Zealand opened at Hawera in charge of W. G. White; remained in office till 1905.
April—Brig "Kate Brain" (Capt. Gay) left Timaru for Auckland; crew of six all lost.
Steamer "Sir Donald" left Auckland for East Coast ports; crew of six lost.
Cutter "Dante" disappeared off Waikato Heads.
April 19—Parnell and Onehunga constituted boroughs.
May 11—Tidal wave all along New Zealand coast.
May 15—Gisborne proclaimed a borough.
May 24—Foundation stone of Post Office Buildings in Cathedral Square, Christchurch, laid.
June 7—Canterbury College buildings and new Museum buildings opened.
June 15—Work commenced on Kaipara railway at Newmarket.
June 21—Railway, Gore to Waipahi, opened.
July 2—First meeting Gisborne Borough Council.
July 10—Auckland waterworks formally opened.
July 10—Western Springs water supply opened, Auckland.
July 12—Palmerston North constituted a borough.
Aug. 13—Railway Mercer to Ngaruawahia opened.
Sept. 20—Auckland Lunatic Asylum burned down.
Oct. 1—Railway Mosgiel to Outram opened.
Oct. 15—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Sir George Grey, K.C.B.
Nov. 29—The Education Act, providing for the free and compulsory education of children, passed.
Dec. 11—First train ran, Dunedin to Blueskin.
Dec. 19—Railway Ngaruawahia-Hamilton opened.
Dec. 22—Brig "Craig Ellachie," 266 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Dec. 25—Opening of Anderson's Bay section of the Peninsula and Ocean Beach railway.
1878 Railway Palmerston North to Wanganui opened.
Gisborne Fire Brigade formed.
First loan of £10,000, for metalling Gladstone Road, Gisborne.
Management of Gisborne Hospital taken over by Board of Trustees.
Kaiapoi Woollen Manufacturing Co. established.
South British Insurance Co. open branch, Wanganui.

and preliminary arrangements made for the reception of the first shipment of immigrants, the "Tory" proceeded to Cloudy Bay, and thence to Kapiti, where other purchases were made. From there the "Tory" visited Hokianga, and after securing possession of the land previously bought by Captain Herd in 1825, it returned to Port Nicholson and awaited the arrival of the first settlers, who were on board the "Aurora" and the "Oriental." The first-named arrived at the Heads on the 22nd of January, followed by the "Oriental" a week later. The next two vessels were the "Duke of Roxburgh" and the "Bengal Merchant," which completed their voyages on the 7th and 21st February respectively. These four vessels brought a total of 586 men, women and children. These were added to by fresh arrivals every few weeks. The name of the settlement was first called Britannia, and was changed later to Wellington, after the Duke of Wellington. On the first anniversary of the settlement (22nd January, 1841) the population had reached 2,500, and some 18,000 acres of rural land were occupied. Soon after this a cricket club was formed, and the people began to settle down to the development of the town and district, which was made possible by the establishment of civil control under Governor Hobson. During its career from 1839 to 1850, in all 95 ships conveyed 12,000 immigrants for the New Zealand Company, most of whom settled in the Wellington and Taranaki districts. The total purchases of land amounted to 26,000,000 acres, but this area was reduced in the final settlement to about one-tenth of that amount. In 1857 the population of Wellington had reached 11,000, and was second only to Auckland in numbers. The early settlers had a great many difficulties to contend with, and it is due to the energy, enterprise and indomitable perseverance of the colonists themselves that so much progress was made.

Business is the science of human service.

Getting money is not all a man's business. To cultivate kindness is a valuable part of the business of life.

1878 Temperance Hotel opened, Wanganui.
First volume of the N.Z. Draught Horse Stud Book issued.
Jan. 10—Severe earthquake at Port Resolution, Tauna, New Hebrides. West side of harbour rose twenty feet.
Jan. 14—Ocean Beach railway extended to Anderson's Bay.
Feb. 5—Mr. I. R. Vialou elected first Mayor of Hamilton.
Feb. 6—Australia v. Auckland, cricket, at Auckland.
Feb. 14—Another severe earthquake at Port Resolution, Tauna, New Hebrides. West side of harbour rose twelve feet.
Feb. 16—First trial New Zealand (Reid & Gray) reaper and binder at Tokomairo.
Feb. 25—Visit of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Normanby to Hamilton.
March 19—Auckland Working Men's Club opened.
March 20—Hawera Public Library incorporated.
April 1—Railway opened from Hamilton to Ohaupo.
April 1—Schooner "Excelsior," 92 tons, Timaru for Wellington, lost.
April 11—Census returns Hamilton Borough, 1241; Waipa County, 2545; Waikato County, 1945; Raglan County, 847; Piako, 447.
April 11—Bishop Selwyn died in England.
April 15—Erection of Wain's Hotel, Dunedin, commenced.
April 20—Loan of £7000 for Hamilton traffic bridge authorised by 107 votes to 6.
May 4—Railway opened to Waikouaiti from the South.
May 24—Foundation stone laid of new Town Hall at Octagon, Dunedin.
June 1—Messrs. G. Edgecombe and T. Morris elected first auditors for Borough of Hamilton.
June 9—Sulphur works opened at Northcote.
June 14—Laying of foundation stone of Breakwater, eastern side of Patea River.
June 22—Lease of Hamilton Punt over Waikato River realised £47 10s per month.
July 12—Timaru Breakwater commenced.
July 25—Completion of Anderson's Flour Mill, Manor Place, Dunedin.
July 31—Severe snowstorm in Southland.
Aug. 30—Auckland Graving Dock opened.
Aug. 20—Two hundred Katikati settlers arrive at Tauranga.
Aug. 26—Last rail laid in railway connecting Dunedin and Christchurch.
Sept. 1—Barque "Melrose," 287 tons, wrecked, Timaru.



Mr. James Gear's shop, Lambton Quay, Wellington, in the Sixties

CHRISTCHURCH

The Garden City of the Plains

When the Greenwoods, the Deans, the Hays, the Mansons, the Gebbies, the Rhodes Bros. and a few others were carving the history of Canterbury with the axe and the spade, another set of pioneers were planning its future on paper in England. These were the members of an association formed for the purpose of establishing a Church of England colony in New Zealand. It was soon after Bishop Selwyn had made his first visit to the South Island and the first Synod of clergy had been held. Negotiations carried on with the Government and the New Zealand Company over a period of years were at last completed, vessels were chartered, and everything was in readiness for the departure of the selected adventurers, when following the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, two and a quarter centuries before, who sailed by the "Mayflower" to found a New England in America, and who knelt on the seashore at Delfshaven to receive the pastor's blessing, the latter band gathered at St. Paul's, in London, and were addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who took for his text: "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the communion of the Holy Ghost, be with you all." A week later, on the 7th of September, 1850, from Plymouth, four ships sailed with 791 souls on board, to form the nucleus of a New English settlement in New Zealand. Their arrival at Lyttelton, in December of that year, was looked forward to, and in addition to the small band of early colonists who had gathered to greet the new arrivals, they were welcomed by the Governor of the Colony, Sir George Grey, who had made a special trip for the occasion. The new arrivals were favoured with fine weather, and it was glad and thankful hearts that beat, as the first three ships, the "Charlotte Jane," the "Randolph" and "Sir George Seymour," dropped anchor within a few hours of one another on the 16th and 17th of December, 1850. The "Cressy" had been delayed and did not arrive till the 27th. Many and varied were the

1878 Sept. 1—Brig "Lapwing," 231 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Sept. 1—Ketch "Fanny," 25 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Sept. 1—Ketch "Glimpse," 39 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Sept. 6—Railway between Christchurch and Dunedin opened by His Excellency the Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, being a passenger by it.
Sept. 14—Earthquake, North Canterbury.
Sept. 21—Kiwi Flour Mills, Hamilton, opened.
Oct. 29—Sir George Grey's first land tax passed.
Nov. 11—Contract, £25,972, let for building a railway from Ohaupo to Te Awamutu.
Nov. 15/23—Great bush fire at Waimate. Seventy cottages and five sawmills burnt.
Nov. 28—Onehunga Wharf Railway opened.
Nov. 29—Taranaki wrecked on Karewa Island, near Tauranga.
Waimate County Chambers built.
Waimate Hospital built.

1879—Railway extended from Nelson to the Port.
T. J. Edmonds baking powder business started.
Newmarket Hotel, Wanganui, opened.
First statement of accounts of the Gisborne Borough published; rates collected, £1,150.
Jan. 1—Lighthouse Cape Maria van Dieman completed.
Jan. 22—Railway opened from Dunedin to Invercargill. Banquet at Invercargill. Mr. Lumsden, Mayor, presided.
Jan. 27—First sod turned of Waimea Plains Railway.
Jan. 28—Government accepts tender of £36,000 for Auckland Harbour reclamation work.
Jan.—First coach via Mountain Road, Hawera to New Plymouth.
Royal Commission appointed to decide ownership of Waimate Plains.
Native ploughing raids at Livingston's, Lysaght's, and Finlayson's.
Feb. 18—S.S. "Taupo" wrecked at Tauranga.
Feb. 21—Disastrous mining accident at Kaitangata. Deputy-manager and 33 others killed.
Feb. 23—Steam crane arrived at Timaru.
Feb. 27—Railway opened between Invercargill and Riverton.
Feb. 29—Departure of Governor, the Marquis of Normanby, P.C.
March—Removal of surveyors from the Waimate Plains by Natives acting under Te Whiti's orders.
Mar. 23—First sod of Whangarei-Kamo railway turned.
Mar. 26—Steam crane at Timaru commenced laying concrete blocks at Breakwater.
Mar. 27—Arrival of Governor, Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson, G.C.M.G.

experiences of the voyages, but all were glad to reach terra firma, after the long confinement on the ships. The "first impressions" were formed under ideal conditions with regard to the weather and the warmth of the welcome given to the new arrivals, whose spirits were high, as they wended their way to the barracks, or other temporary accommodation prepared for them. For some days afterwards they were busy transferring their belongings from the ship to their new abode, very humble and primitive in most cases. Many settled in Lyttelton, which, according to plan, was to be the capital, while others soon found their way over the hills to the site where Christchurch is now situated. A warm discussion followed as to which place should be the capital, many holding fast to the original arrangement, but the advantages of Christchurch carried the majority of votes and created the first departure from the scheme set out before leaving the Old Land. The arrangement that the name of the port should be changed to Lyttelton, in honour of Lord Lyttelton, who had been such a strong supporter of the colonising scheme and assisted it generously, was adhered to. It was not long before the experience of the Otago people was repeated, and the idea of a purely Church of England settlement had to be abandoned as being impracticable. New Zealand skies and New Zealand conditions were different from what had prompted the imagination of the Utopian dreamers. However, the scheme was not an absolute failure, and Canterbury will always be a reminder of the Old Land; so that, after all, the "London Times" was not far astray when it referred to "a slice of England, from top to bottom" being transferred to the Antipodes. The plant and the staff for a newspaper arrived on board the "Charlotte Jane," and as the machinery could not be landed immediately it says something for the enterprise and the efficiency of the staff that within a few weeks, and to be exact, on the 11th January, 1851, the "Lyttelton Times" made its first appearance. Much to the regret of the writer it has since had to change its name.

The only settlers on the plains when they were first surveyed were the brothers William and John Deans, who hailed from Scotland, and had named their selection Riccar-

1879 April 1—"New Zealand Herald" enlarged to 8 pages.
May 1—First sod of Waikato-Thames railway turned by Sir G. Grey (Premier) at Claudelands.
May 25—The Natives from Parihaka, by order of Te Whiti, began ploughing lands occupied by Europeans.
June—Arrest and imprisonment of 180 Natives for causing disturbances, Waimate Plains.
June 2—First sod turned, Edendale-Toitois railway, by Hon. Dr. Menzies.
June 7—First sod turned, Otago Central Railway, by Mr. V. Pike, M.H.R.
June 9—Opening of railway, Invercargill to Riverton.
June 17—Opening of Shag Point Railway.
June 29—Brig "Akbar," 230 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
June 29—Schooner "Pelican," 74 tons, wrecked Timaru.
July 9—First sod of Little River Railway turned.
July 21—Petition over 100ft. long asks Government for extension of Northern railway.
July 29—Defeat of the Grey Ministry on an amendment to the Address-in-Reply, moved by Sir Wm. Fox, followed by a dissolution of Parliament.
Aug. 9—Butler arrested at Waitaki for burglaries at various places.
Aug. 27—Meeting re unemployed at Hamilton. Resolutions passed that Thames railway be pushed on.
Sept. 8—Waimate proclaimed a borough.
Oct. 3—Defeat and subsequent resignation of Sir Geo. Grey's Ministry.
Oct. 6—John Manchester elected first Mayor of Waimate.
Oct. 8—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. John Hall.
Oct. 8—First Council, Waimate, elected—A. Hayes, S. W. Goldsmith, R. Cameron, W. J. Black, F. Gascoyne, M. Sherwin, L. Price, T. Evans, H. Middleton.
Oct. 13—Mr. W. F. Finn appointed first Town Clerk at Waimate.
Oct. 20—Hamilton-Franklin railway opened.
Trout liberated in Waitaki and Waiho Rivers.
Courthouse building erected, Shearman St., Waimate.
Dec. 11—First sod of tramline from railway station to Cathedral Square, Christchurch, turned.
Dec. 19—An act passed to assess property for the purpose of taxation.
Dec. 19—The triennial Parliament Act passed.
Dec. 19—An Act passed to qualify every resident male 21 years and upwards to vote.
Dec. 26—Serious riot in Timaru on the occasion of a procession of Orangemen.

ton, after their native parish in Ayr, and the river Avon was named after the Lanark tributary to the Clyde.

Transportation from the port to the plains was no easy matter, as horses were not plentiful and "Shanks' pony" had to be freely used. Luggage and heavy goods were taken round by small vessels to Sumner and thence up the Heathcote River, and this continued until the tunnel was built.

Soon after the arrival of the pilgrims, the plains began to show evidence of cultivation and wheat fields made their appearance. This industry has remained one of the mainstays of the province to this day. Canterbury is not only famous for its wheat, but other products, such as oats, chaff, barley, linseed, peas and potatoes, form the principal articles of export to other parts of the Dominion, and so Canterbury is correctly named "The Granary of New Zealand." It is also famous for its frozen mutton and particularly "Canterbury Lamb," and this, with wool, makes a very welcome addition to the exports of the Dominion.

When the capital city of Canterbury was first laid out the City Fathers were very modest in their expectations, and the area set aside was fixed at 1,249 acres. Since then the needs of the city have increased, and Christchurch to-day occupies an area of 10,580 acres, with ample room for still further expansion.

While Canterbury was late in starting, it has made a great deal of history, possibly more interesting than any of the other provinces. Unfortunately, space is available for only a very brief reference to some of the more important. Some of the early settlers prospered exceedingly, but fate was not kind to all.

One of the outstanding events, possibly without a parallel instance of so great a task undertaken by so few people, was the construction of the railway line from Christchurch to Lyttelton, which necessitated making a tunnel nearly two miles in length through the hill. It required some foresight and confidence in the future to enter into a scheme of this magnitude, but the early settlers of Canterbury were men of vision and could foresee that the products of such a fertile country would require to be transferred to the port expeditiously and cheaply. The matter was brought before the

1880—Opunake re-surveyed. Opunake Town Board formed.
The Town District Act passed.
"Hawera Star" first printed under management of P. Gavin and J. B. Innes.
Fire Station and Bell Tower built, Waimate.
First by-laws adopted, Waimate.
Manawatu Racing Club constituted.
McCullock's bridge over the Waihao (S. Canterbury) opened.
Messrs. Hatrick & Co., Wanganui, established.
Wanganui Lawn Tennis Club founded.
Inauguration of Wanganui Infants' School.
Victoria Avenue School, Wanganui, opened.
Jan. 2—Strike of telegraph operators.
First excursion train from Dunedin to Lake Wakatipu.
Feb. 20—Wellington Harbour Board first meeting; W. H. Levin elected chairman.
Mar. 11—Thames River opened at Matamata.
March 27—Waikomiti-Newmarket Railway opened.
April 1—Butler committed for trial, arson and murder.
April 12—Thames High School opened. Wm. McCullough, chairman, Board of Governors; James Adams, B.A., headmaster.
April 17—First championship bicycle meeting in Hagley Park, Christchurch.
April 22—Butler sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment.
April 30—Piako swamp, 90,000 acres, now drained and Waikato swamp land, 30,000 acres, brought into the market.
May 31—Opening of Waimea Plains Railway by excursion from Dunedin.
June—First portion of Parihaka Maori prisoners released by the Government.
July—School of Agriculture (later Canterbury Agricultural College), Lincoln, opened.
July 1—Ohaupo-Te Awamutu Railway opened.
July 8—Canterbury Society of Arts formed.
July 9—Bounty Island taken possession of by Captain George Palmer, H.M.S. "Rosario."
July 12—Death of John Cowell, who began trading at Bay of Islands in 1823.
Aug. 10—Death of Rev. C. H. Schnackenberg, an early missionary.
First flour mill at Tawhiti, Hawera.
Schooner "Poneke," Onehunga for Picton, lost.
April 10—First issue "Hawera Star."
Sept. 1—Morning train from Wairarapa to Wellington, ascending Rimutaka Hill, when reaching a place called "Siberia" several carriages were blown off the rails and toppled over into the gully.

Provincial Council in October, 1858. Mr. W. S. Moorhouse was Superintendent of the Province at the time, and very heartily supported the project. To raise a sum of a quarter of a million pounds, equal to £20 per head of the population, was a large order, but after much opposition and initial difficulties had been overcome mainly by the persistent efforts of Mr. Moorhouse, a contract was let to Messrs. Holmes and Richardson for the completion of the work at a cost of £240,500. On the 17th June, 1861, the first sod was turned, and, in spite of it being a wet day, a very large crowd of people attended the ceremony. On the 9th December, 1867, the first passenger train from Christchurch to Lyttelton was run, and almost the whole population of the province attended to take part, and experience the pleasure of a ride through the tunnel.

Christchurch, now famous among other things for its gardens, might also be said to be famous for its statues. It shows that it has in times past been blessed with men who were leaders of outstanding ability, whom the people desired to honour. Just inside the main entrance gates of the Botanical Gardens pride of place has been given to the statue of William Sefton Moorhouse, who took such an active part in connection with the construction of the tunnel and who for several years was Superintendent of the Province. He died in 1881, at the early age of 56.

Not far removed from the above, and standing out prominently with the Canterbury Museum for a background, is the monument erected to the memory of William Rolleston, the last Superintendent of the Province. He died in 1903, at the age of 72.

John Robert Godley, the Founder of Canterbury, was not for long a resident of the city, but during his brief sojourn of less than three years, he endeared himself to the people, and particularly the early pilgrims, whom he met and welcomed on arrival. No man could have done more for them, and no man became more respected and esteemed. His statue, in affectionate remembrance, is viewed by every passer-by in Cathedral Square.

Another monument more recently erected and suitably situated on the river bank, opposite the Chamber of Com-

1880 Sept. 2—Death of John Marmon ("Cannibal Jack"), who joined the Ngapuhi tribe in 1819.
Sept. 7—Auckland Free Public Library opened.
Sept. 8—Departure of Governor Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G.
Sept. 18—Helensville terminus railway opened.
Oct.—Release of the last portion of the Parihaka Maori prisoners.
Oct. 7, 8, 9—Trial of Ah Lee and Lee Guy for Kyeburn murder. Ah Lee found guilty.
Oct. 26—Sir Francis Dillon Bell appointed Agent-General.
Oct. 27—First sale of Waimate Plains lands.
Nov. 4—Death of Rangitira Moetara, last survivor of chiefs to sign Treaty of Waitangi.
Nov. 20—Te Aroha goldfield proclaimed.
Nov. 29—First issue of "Manawatu Evening Standard."
Nov. 29—Arrival of Governor, Sir A. H. Gordon, G.C.M.G.
Nov. 30—Opening of Tapanui branch railway.
Dec. 2—Town Hall clock, Dunedin, set going by the Mayor.
Dec. 21—Henderson-Waikomiti railway opened.
Dec. 30—Opening of Kawarau Bridge by Mr. L. W. Daniel.

1881—New public school, Waimate, built in brick.
First census taken, Waimate. Borough population, 1600.
Mr. J. Motley appointed in charge of telephone exchange at Woodville—first in New Zealand.
N.Z. Farmers' Co-op. Association of Canterbury, Ltd., established; Chas. Ensor, first chairman.
Feb. 1—"Otago Daily Times" reduced to a penny.
March 29—Foundation stone, Freemasons' Hall, Auckland, laid.
April 20—Whatawhata Bridge over Waipa opened.
April 29—Wreck of S.S. "Tararua" at Otatara; 131 lives lost; 12 of the crew and eight passengers saved.
May 1—Schooner "Amaranth," 51 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
May 11—Northern Steamship Company formed; capital, £150,000.
May 14—Hamilton Borough census, 1385.
June 14—Opening of Industrial Exhibition, Garrison Hall, Dunedin.
June 16—Completion of Riverton-Orepuki railway.
Schooner "Awake," Dunedin for Greymouth, lost.
June 26—Severe earthquake in Wellington.
June 29—Church of the Holy Sepulchre consecrated by Bishop Cowie.
July 12—Dunedin Industrial Exhibition closed.

merce building and facing Worcester Street, is the statue of Captain Scott, sculptured by his wife. Captain Scott was one of the heroic figures in the history of the British exploration of the Antarctic, and lost his life with four of his companions while returning from the South Pole in 1912.

The latest, and chief of all the monuments of the city, is the Bridge of Remembrance across the Avon at Cashel Street, representing the city's tribute to the men who fell in the Great War.

Another event of great importance to the city was the discovery in 1862 of an artesian water supply. The first artesian well at the corner of Tuam Street and the Ferry Road, where for many years a concrete tank marked the spot, was opened in February, 1864.

A Romance of Life

From Miner to Prime Minister—Richard John Seddon.

It was in 1866 that a steamship—the "Alhambra"—landed at Hokitika, along with a motley crew a thick-set young man who hoisted his swag on his sturdy shoulders and went forth with the rest to stake his claim. First he was mining, then he was packing at Waimea Forks, then he was digging at Staffordtown. What he did he did well. His sterling worth was soon appreciated, and his first public position was to the Provincial Assembly of Canterbury and Westland. He was next elected to the Arahura Road Board, and thence went into the West Coast County Council. He was first Mayor of Kumara in 1878. In 1879 he was elected to Parliament. In the House the Member for Kumara, as he was jestingly dubbed, became famous—"notorious" was the Conservative term for it—as the Miner Member. He was known as the champion stonewaller in the House. He and his colleagues in 1881 held up the Representation Bill. They blocked it for seventy-four hours, and in that time the miner member read out for the delectation of a sleeping House the details of the inhabitants of the Borough of Kumara as written in the electoral roll of that borough.

1881 July 18—Kumeu-Henderson Railway opened.
Aug. 20—Ponsonby ratepayers seek amalgamation with city.
Sept. 6—Site for dock at Calliope Point agreed upon.
Sept. 10—Opening Invercargill Industrial Exhibition.
Sept. 15—Mr. W. S. Moorhouse died in Wellington.
Sept. 24—Telephone exchange opened, Christchurch.
Oct. 9—Rev. Mr. Spurgeon preached at Primitive Methodist Chapel, Alexandra Street, Auckland.
Oct. 9—Devonport Steam Ferry Co. purchased steamers Tainui, Devonport, and Takapuna, also plant and goodwill of North Shore Steam Ferry Co.
Oct. 13—Township Patea—name changed from Carlyle.
Oct. 13—First election, Patea Borough Council; G. F. Sherwood, Mayor. Council: S. Taplin, J. Milroy, R. A. Adams, W. Aitchison, W. Dixon, P. Mahoney, J. Gibson, W. Howitt, A. Black.
Oct. 13—First Patea County election: E. J. Morgan, R. W. Foreman, F. M. Chapman, R. Horner, C. A. Durie, W. Wilson, F. W. Fisher, J. B. Taylor, G. S. Bridge.
Oct. 20—Railway line, Hawera to New Plymouth, opened.
Oct. 22—Wanganui Naval Artillery formed; 80 members.
Oct. 22—Telephone Exchange, Auckland, opened.
Oct. 30—First crucible steel made in New Zealand at Port Chalmers by Messrs. Davidson and Conyers.
Nov. 5—March of force of constabulary and volunteers on Parihaka, and arrest of Te Whiti and Tohu, without bloodshed.
Nov. 7—Wreck of barque "England's Glory" at Bluff.
Nov. 14—New traffic bridge at Balclutha opened by Mr. Macandrew.
Dec. 12—Admiral Aslamhexoff, with Russian warship, visited Auckland.
1882—Tower of St. Andrew's, Presbyterian Church, Auckland, built.
Jan. 2—Hawera declared a borough.
Jan. 2—Edendale Dairy Factory opened.
Jan. 4—Extensive fire at Dee Street, Invercargill; damage, £85,000.
Jan. 10—Trinity Wesleyan Church, Hamilton, opened.
Jan. 15—Ship "City of Cashmere," 980 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
Jan. 19—"King" Tawhaio pays first visit to Auckland since Maori War. Large crowd assembled at Green's Wharf, where Tawhiao was welcomed by Mayor, Mr. J. M. Clark, and Dr. John Logan Campbell. Visit ex-

DUNEDIN

The "Edinburgh of the South"

Almost true to the characteristics of the people North of the Tweed, settlement in Otago was several years behind the provinces of the North, but if it was late, it was sure, and the people, once the race was started, did not miss many opportunities for advancing the welfare of the settlement, with the result that Dunedin forged ahead, and soon became the chief commercial centre of New Zealand—a position in some respects it still occupies.

The idea of founding a Scotch settlement, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland, originated in Glasgow, soon after constitutional Government was set up in New Zealand. It was at a time when ecclesiastical strife was rampant, and unemployment was acute. After several years of preparation, a final decision was made at a meeting held in the Trades Hall, Glasgow, on the 10th of August, 1847, at which the Right Hon. Fox-Maule, presided. Soon afterwards tenders were called for two ships to convey the first lot of settlers to the new land, already visaged as the "Edinburgh of the South." Times were bad, which would account for the rush of applicants. The task of the committee appointed to make the selection was not an easy or an enviable one. The conditions were severe, and only those who could meet the requirements with regard to health, and steadfastness of purpose, were chosen.

The arrangements for a suitable site with the New Zealand Company, which had already laid the foundation of Wellington, Nelson and other settlements, were soon completed, and after a great deal of leave-taking and "Auld Lang Syne" had been sung many times, the "Philip Laing" sailed on the 23rd of November, 1847, from Greenock, with 247 pioneers, including the Rev. Thos. Burns, to make for themselves a new home in a new land. The following day similar leave-taking scenes were enacted at Gravesend, on the Thames, when a further 97 emigrants sailed by the "John

1882 tended over several days, and the King was feted in every conceivable way.
Jan. 23—Large fire at Queenstown; ten buildings destroyed.
Jan. 26—Arrival of steam dredge, No. 222, at Dunedin.
Feb. 1—Earthquake, West Coast of North Island.
Feb. 2—English cricketers in Auckland.
Feb. 7—Large fire destroys main street block, Gisborne.
Feb. 15—First shipment of frozen meat shipped from New Zealand per "Dunedin" from Port Chalmers. Shipments: 1882, 15,244 cwts.; 1892, 869,600 cwt.
March 11—Rotorua township sold by the Government.
April 7—Earthquake shock, Wellington.
April 16—Messrs. Joubert and Twopenny's Exhibition at South Hagley Park, Christchurch, opened; continued for fourteen weeks; attendance, 226,360.
April 19—First Eight-hours' Day demonstration in Auckland.
April 20—Hawera Borough loan of £5,000 carried.
April 21—Resignation (during recess) of the Hon. J. Hall's Ministry, and its reconstruction under the premiership of Hon. F. Whitaker, M.L.C.
April 26—Tawhiao drove first pile Waipa railway bridge
May 2—Barque "Duke of Sutherland," 1047 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
May 11—Foundation stone of Auckland Savings Bank laid.
May 14—Ship "City of Perth," 1189 tons, wrecked at Timaru; nine lives lost.
May 14—Ship "Benvenue," 999 tons, wrecked, Timaru.
June—Second shipment of frozen meat from New Zealand loaded at Port Chalmers per ship "Mataura."
June 2—Launch at Port Chalmers of the U.S.S. Co.'s "Waihi."
June 2—Opening Alexandra Bridge over Molyneaux.
June 27—Hawera Fire Brigade formed. S. Webb, captain; J. D. Watts, lieutenant; — Leyden, foreman; B. C. Robins, secretary.
July 23—St. Benedict's Church, Auckland, opened.
Aug. 14—Wairio School opened; attendance, 31.
Aug. 17—Sir George Gray presented library to City of Auckland.
Sept. 15—S.S. "Marsala," first steamer with frozen meat, sailed.
Oct. 1—Death of Mr. Jas. Shepherd, Whangaroa, early New Zealand missionary.
Oct. 2—"Hawera Star" commenced daily issue.
Nov. 1—Completion of telephone system in Dunedin.

Wickliffe" for the same destination. This vessel, with Captain William Cargill on board, made a good passage, and arrived at Port Chalmers on the 23rd March, 1848, 23 days ahead of the "Philip Laing." On Sunday, the 16th of April, the Rev. Thos. Burns preached his first sermon in Dunedin.

Arrangements for the transfer of the new settlers from the ships to their new quarters in the town were proceeded with as speedily as possible, but it was not till the end of May that the change-over was completed.

The difficulties of the Otago settlers were similar in most respects to the experiences of those in other parts of the Colony, except that the native population in Otago, being small, there was not the same anxiety as was experienced by the pioneers of the North.

The land which had been acquired for the settlement and known as Otago Block I., extended from Otago Heads to Nugget Point, with a depth inland of about seven miles, and comprised an area of 144,600 acres, which was ample at the time to provide for the needs of the settlers. An allotment of sections was made by ballot. Town sections of a quarter-acre; suburban areas of ten acres, and rural land in sections of 50 acres, were disposed of on easy terms, for £120 10s. less a refund of £45, passage money, which reduced the cost to a very reasonable sum.

A commencement was made with wages for tradesmen at 5s. and skilled workers at 3s. for a working day of ten hours, but something better than what they had been accustomed to in the Old Land, was needed, and it was not long before the demand for an eight hours day was conceded.

During the year three other vessels arrived to swell the population, which at the first anniversary amounted to 745. It was not long before the ideal of an entirely Free Kirk Colony was found to be impossible of attainment and was soon abandoned. A religious census taken by the "Otago News" at the end of the second year showed: Church of Scotland 423, Church of England 306, Free Church 302, Dissenters 111, Methodists 15, Catholics 13, Jews 2, and no sect 10.

The slow but steady progress of the various industries was seriously disturbed when the discovery of gold at Tua-

1882 Nov. 1—Bridge over the Waitaki River at Hakataramea opened.
The Road Boards Act passed.
Hawera declared a borough.
Unemployed deputation waits on Waimate County Council.

1883—Schooner "Wild Wave," Lyttelton for Pelorus Sound, lost.
Castlecliff Railway Co., Wanganui, formed.
United Ancient Order of Druids Lodge, Wanganui, established.
Jan. 1—First excursion, per "Tarawera," Dunedin to West Coast Sounds.
Jan. 4—Hamilton traffic bridge declared free of toll.
Jan. 16—Waihao Downs railway opened.
Jan. 20—Arrival of Governor, Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Jan. 26—A direct line of steam communication between England and New Zealand inaugurated by the N.Z. Shipping Co.; outward, via Cape Horn; inward, via Cape of Good Hope.
Feb. 8—Kawhia Harbour reopened after 20 years.
Feb. 13—Proclamation of amnesty to Maori political offenders.
Feb. 19—Liberation of Te Whiti and Tohu.
Feb. 19—First meeting of Auckland University College Council.
Mar. 20—First sod Kaihu railway turned.
Mar. 20—Two surveyors taken prisoners by Te Mahuki; released by Te Kooti.
Mar. 27—Te Mahuki captured with 21 followers.
April 9—First sod Seaward Bush railway turned by Major Atkinson.
April 13—Salvation Army first in Auckland.
Telephone exchange inaugurated in Wellington.
April 18—Death of M. E. Costley; left £130,000 to city institutions, Auckland.
April 26—Violent eruption of Tongariro.
May 10—Large fire at Riverton.
May 16—Arrival of steamer Westmeath, the pioneer of direct London-Auckland service.
May 21—Opening ceremony of the Auckland University College took place in old Choral Hall.
May 26—Ship "Mataura," 853 tons, sailed from Auckland with cargo of frozen meat, shipped by Messrs. Fisher & Co., butchers. Third shipment from N.Z.
June 26—Death of Rev. Thos. Buddle, the last to arrive of the early missionaries.
June 27—Death of Rev. John Hobbs, pioneer Wesleyan missionary.

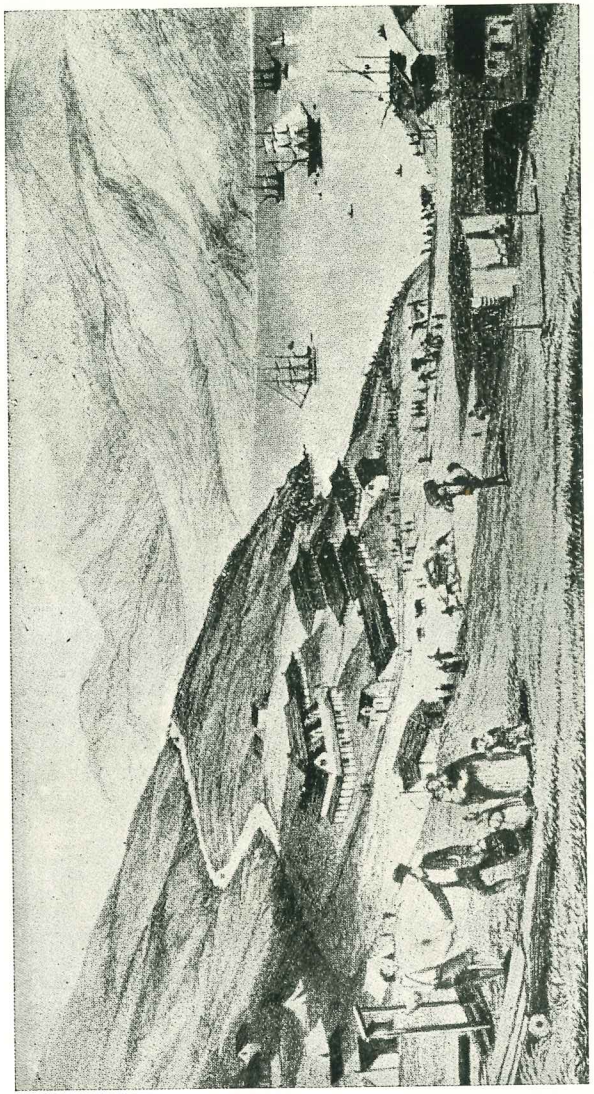
peka was made, and the rush to Gabriel's Gully set in. Dunedin was half emptied of its population, and in one of the country places the kirk congregation was reduced to the Minister and the choirmaster. Miners and their undesirable followers poured in from Australia in thousands, and when the "back-wash" set in the population of Dunedin was found to have more than doubled. The proceeds of the gold secured from 1861 to the end of 1863 amounted to 4¾ millions, and this greatly assisted the enterprise of the good people of Dunedin. One of the first evidences of the foresight of the business people was the establishment of the U.S.S. Co., which accounted for the remarkable development of shipping, both coastal and intercolonial.

In addition to the development of the primary industries, enterprising citizens were active in the establishment of secondary industries, many of which have retained the reputation gained for the excellence of their products to the present day.

It was not only in material affairs that Otago figured so prominently in the history of New Zealand. In educational matters the early pioneers maintained the traditions of their ancestors, in the value they attached to learning and higher education. One of the first acts of the Otago Provincial Council was to provide for a High School, and in 1860 an ordinance founded the famous University of Otago, with a magnificent endowment of many thousands of acres of pastoral land, while the Presbyterian Church contributed handsomely to the cost of the professorial staff. The part in our history which the Otago University has played, in the field of medicine, law, and scientific mining, has been exceedingly marked, and will remain for all time an invisible monument to the intelligence and the prevision of the early pioneers of Otago.

With regard to the scenic attractions of the province it is no exaggeration to say that its lakes, its mountains, its fiords and sounds, possessing inspiring splendours and peculiar natural beauties, are not excelled in any part of the world.

1883 July 2—District High School opened at Hamilton and Cambridge.
July 25—Fire, Mechanics' Bay, Auckland; loss £12,000.
Aug. 17—First rotary press imported into New Zealand for "N.Z. Herald," Auckland.
Sept. 25—Resignation of the office of Premier and his seat in the Ministry by the Hon. F. Whitaker, and the appointment of the Hon. Major Atkinson to be Premier, the members of Mr. Whitaker's Ministry being confirmed in their offices.
Sept. 28—Railway, Hawera to Manutahi, opened.
Oct.—Schooner "Wave of Life" lost.
Nov. 29—Steamer "Triumph" struck on Tiritiri Island. Refloated 4/1/84.
Dec. 7—Industrial Exhibition, Christchurch, opened.
Dec. 9—Salvation Army opened at Waimate.
Dec. 15—Earthquake Southern Lakes.
Dec. 18—Severe earthquake at 12.45 p.m.
Dec. 26—Rescue by S.S. "Stella" of second mate and five men castaway at Campbell Island from American whaling schooner "Sarah W. Hunt."
1884 Jan. 17—Barque "Mataura" towed up to Dunedin wharf; first Home ship to do so.
Jan. 20—First meeting of shareholders Gisborne Gas Co.
Feb. 21—Bank of New South Wales opened in Auckland.
April 1—Tawhaio and other natives left for England.
April 11—Earthquake, North Canterbury.
April 23—Destructive fire in Victoria St., Auckland.
May 31—Unemployed agitation.
June 1—Robert Heaten Rhodes died at Elmswood, Christchurch.
June 7—N.Z. footballers defeated New South Wales at Sydney.
June 11—Defeat of Major Atkinson Government.
June 27—Dissolution of the General Assembly.
Aug. 11—Horse trams commenced running, Queen St. to Ponsonby, Auckland.
Aug. 16—Resignation of Major Atkinson's Ministry in consequence of the result of the general election. Formation of a Ministry under the premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.
Aug. 20—Defeat of Mr. Stout's Ministry by an amendment, expressive of want of confidence, to the Address-in-Reply being carried.
Aug. 28—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Major Atkinson.
Aug. 29—Defeat of Major Atkinson's Ministry on a vote of want of confidence.



Passengers landing from the "First Four Ships," Lyttelton, December, 1850

The Gift of Cornwall Park

A Princely Gift by Sir John Logan Campbell.

Few people have lived longer, few people have lived a more useful life, and few people will be remembered longer than Sir John Logan Campbell. Born in 1817; landed at Coromandel in 1840; died in Auckland in 1912. Such is the brief history of a man whose noble deeds will be remembered by the people of New Zealand for all time.

Sir John had long contemplated making a presentation to the people of New Zealand, and advantage was taken of the visit to Auckland of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on the 11th June, 1901, to enable him to carry out his design. On the arrival of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Cornwall, at the entrance to the city, he was presented by the Mayor, Sir John Logan Campbell, with an address of welcome. It was an interesting moment and attached to it there was the unique experience of a Mayoral welcome from the man who first saw the site of the city before a house was built upon it, and before even it had been decided to have a city there at all. Nowhere in Australasia, and possibly in no other place in the world, was there a first citizen with such a history to meet the Duke.

After the presentation of the Mayoral address, the procession continued its course along the route arranged to Government House, where the addresses from the various religious and other local bodies were to be presented. Before the presentation of these addresses there was another ceremony, unique in the course of the Royal tour. The venerable Sir John Logan Campbell, in his Mayoral robe, advanced to the dais and, addressing the Duke, said, in a voice broken with emotion:—

"Your Royal Highnesses having graciously permitted me to approach you, I have now humbly to pray you, on behalf of the people of New Zealand, to accept this my gift of a public park in commemoration of your presence in our midst

1884 Sept. 3—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Mr. Robert Stout.
Sept. 27—Foundation of Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Dunedin.
Oct. 1—Hamilton-Morrinsville railway opened.
Oct. 8—Hamilton-Cambridge railway opened.
Oct. 10—Another fire in Dee Street, Invercargill.
Oct. 16—Death of Mr. J. T. Thomson, late Surveyor-General, at Invercargill; aged 62.
Oct. 26—Foundation stone of St. Mary's Convent, Hamilton, laid.
Nov. 8—An Act passed to enable certain loans of the New Zealand Government to be converted from bonds into inscribed stock and the accrued sinking funds released.
Hawera A. and P. Association formed.
Nov. 10-12—Canterbury A. and P .Show, extended to three days.

1885—Invercargill water works commenced.
Jan. 11—Fire in N.Z. Timber Co.'s mill; damage £10,000
Jan. 23—German flag hoisted in Samoa.
Feb. 23—Demolition old St. Paul's, Auckland.
Mar. 1—St. Mary's Convent, Hamilton, opened.
Mar. 10—Opening of Mornington cable tramway extension, Dunedin, the steepest tramway in the world.
March. 15—Opening of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Auckland.
Oct. 17—First show of Waikato Horticultural Society.
April 2—First sod of Main Trunk Railway turned at Te Awamutu.
May 4—Steamer McGregor sunk by collision with steamer Wellington off Kawau.
May 5—Orepuki railway opened for traffic.
May 10—Baptist Tabernacle, Auckland, opened.
June 4—Foundation stone of Public Library, Auckland, laid.
June 20—Mail service with Pacific Islands begun.
June 20—First meeting Newmarket Borough Council.
Aug. 1—N.Z. Industrial Exhibition opened, Wellington.
Aug. 8—Natives arrested for obstructing Thames-Rotorua railway construction.
Sept.—Henry Garrett, notorious criminal died at Wellington.
Oct. 14—Musket, sire of Carbine, died at N.Z. Stud Co.'s farm near Auckland.
Oct. 26—Auckland Railway Station completed.
Nov.—Thames School of Mines opened.
Nov. 30—Auckland Railway Station opened.
Thames School of Mines opened.

on this auspicious occasion. Might I express the desire that your Royal Highness names it Cornwall Park."

The Duke replied:—"I am pleased to accept this munificent gift on behalf of the people of New Zealand." Dr. Campbell thereupon handed him the title deed and plans of the property.

The ceremony lasted a few moments only, but it conferred on the people of New Zealand and the people of Auckland, in particular, the freehold of a tract of 478 acres of the finest land in the country, situated at the foot of One Tree Hill, adjoining the City of Auckland.

Attached to the documents was the following statement, which narrates a remarkable instance of the romance of colonisation:—

"I sign this deed of gift on the sixty-first anniversary of the year I left the Maori village of Waiomu, on the shores of the Hauraki Gulf, and entered the primeval forest to carve with my axe the canoe in which afterwards I made my way to the Island of Motu Korea, my first home in the Waitemata. Since that day it has been my fortune to be at the foundation of the Colony of New Zealand, to watch with deepening interest and affection the growth of my adopted country, and to share as well its struggles and its vicissitudes and its now well-founded and increasing prosperity. Superintendent of the Province of Auckland in 1855, member of the Ministry formed when a Responsible Government replaced the older system of provincial administration, to me now, as Chief Magistrate of Auckland, has fallen the honour of presenting our city's welcome to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York. Thus has my whole life been not merely co-extensive, but in closest association with the development of this city and colony. As an abiding memorial of the deep gratitude and warm affection I bear to this the country of my adoption, I have therefore desired to present Cornwall Park to be a place of public resort for the recreation and enjoyment of the people of New Zealand. The visit of their Royal Highnesses affords, I have thought, a fitting occasion for the presentation of this gift, which I now make with no other desire than that the Park may be of real and lasting

1885 Dec. 1—First meeting of new Waikato Hospital Board; Mr. W. A. Graham appointed chairman.
Dec. 22—Moorhouse statue in Public Gardens, Christchurch, unveiled.
Bowling Club opened at New Plymouth under the presidency of Mr. Jas. Paul.
"Carbine," bay colt, foaled at Auckland; sire, "Musket"; dam, "Mersey."

1886—Fire in Queen Street, Waimate, Club Hotel, Methodist Church building, Cameron's store and several dwellings burnt.
Death of first settler Waimate, Mr. Michael Studholme.
Opening of Henley Dairy Factory.
Jan. 1—Great fire at Stratford.
Jan. 1—St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, declared free and open.
Jan. 15—First stock sale conducted by Mr. John McNicol at Hamilton.
Jan. 27—Foundation stone of first Y.M.C.A. Buildings laid, Auckland.
Feb. 26—Great fire in Wellington.
March 1—Morrinsville-Te Aroha railway opened.
March 8—Morrinsville-Tirau railway opened.
March 21—Tirau to Putaruru railway opened.
April 11—"Taiaroa" (Captain Thompson) wrecked, Port Robinson, on voyage Wellington to Lyttelton; 20 passengers and 28 members of crew, and only 14 saved.
Herd Book for breeds of cattle other than Shorthorns, published.
Addington A. and P. Showgrounds purchased.
April 15—Syndicate formed to build the Midland railway, Canterbury to Westland.
May 21—Census; Auckland population 64,066.
May 30—Wreck of "Lyeemoon," Cloudy Bay.
First instalment Gisborne Breakwater Loan, £200,000, to hand.
June 10—Gisborne alarmed by eruption of Mt. Tarawera, the town being in darkness all next day, owing to smoke and ashes.
June 10—Volcanic eruptions at Tarawera and destruction of Pink and White Terraces; 101 lives lost; 110 earthquake shocks in three days.
June 12—Ship "Lyttelton," 1111 tons, wrecked at Timaru.
July 1—Meeting of convenors to form Manawatu A. and P. Association.
July 19—Maoris trespass on Hastie's land, near Hawera—Titokowaru arrested.

benefit to the people whose prosperity I have shared, amongst whom I have lived now for sixty-one years.

(Signed) J. LOGAN CAMPBELL.

10th June, 1901.

This was not read. The ceremony was too brief for readings. But all present, knowing the contents of the document handed to the Duke, were well aware of the story of Cornwall Park and familiar with the career of its public-spirited donor. Here was the history of the North in brief. Here before them, in civic garb, was the venerable pioneer marching over the stepping-stones of his connection with that history from the lawless days before colonisation was to the present hour of highly organised civic, commercial, political and Imperial life; each stone a landmark in a long life of energetic resource and manful duty, the last of them shining with the brightness of a generosity rare as it is public-spirited. He was deeply moved as he advanced to the front; the silent attention of all present testified their great respect for him; the Duchess was very tender and gracious; and the deferential, sympathetic manner of the Duke proclaimed his appreciation of the fine career of his father's aged subject, one of the foremost of the empire-builders of whom the Empire is taking much note in our time.

Eleven years later, on the 22nd June, 1912, Sir John Logan Campbell, at the age of 95, passed away, and was interred on the summit of Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill). A short service at the graveside was conducted by Canon George MacMurray.

When his will was read it was learned that, in addition to the 478 acres of land previously given to the trustees of Cornwall Park, there were further public bequests amounting in all to £76,000, including £35,000 on which the income was to be set aside and used for maintaining, administering, and improving Cornwall Park.

1886 Oct. 19—Thomas Hall found guilty of attempting to poison his wife at Timaru. Sentenced to penal servitude for life.
Nov. 10—Roslyn Woollen Mills commence manufacture of worsteds; first in Colony.
Nov. 29—First train from Wellington to Palmerston N.
Nov. 30—Arrival of S.S. "Mararoa," 2466 tons, alongside Rattray St. Wharf, Dunedin, direct from Britain.
Dec. 5—Destruction by fire of another large wooden railway goods shed at Dunedin.
Dec. 8—Five shops destroyed by fire in Hobson Street, Auckland.

1887 Schooner "Columbia," Mercury Bay for Napier, lost.
Dairy factory opened at Eltham by Mr. Chew Chong.
St. John's Church, Wanganui, opened.
Union Boating Club, Wanganui, established.
Jan. 3—"N.Z. Herald" enlarged to eight columns per page.
Jan. 23—Large fire at Guthrie and Larnack's woodware factory, Dunedin; four men buried in ruins.
Feb. 2—Thomas Hall arraigned for murder of Captain Cain, his father-in-law, at Timaru, and sentenced to death. Conviction later quashed by Court of Appeal.
Feb. 10—Hamilton Light Infantry Volunteers formed.
Feb. 14—Telephone communication between Christchurch and Dunedin.
Feb. 27—Panama Street fire, Wellington.
Mar. 1—Foundation stone of Government Life Insurance Buildings laid, Wellington.
Mar. 9—Te Awamutu-Otorohanga railway opened.
Mar. 10—Fire, Queen Street, Auckland; damage £5000.
Mar. 26—Free Library and Art Gallery opened, Auckland.
Mar. 13—Steamer "Lalla Rookh" wrecked at Great Barrier.
April 13—Dr. G. G. Kenny appointed first surgeon to the Waikato Hospital.
April 27—Wellington Post Office burnt.
May 3—Opening of bridge over Molyneaux at Roxburgh.
May—Bishop Redwood, R.C., created Archbishop and Metropolitan.
May 28—Defeat of Sir Robert Stout's Ministry.
June 26—Opening of Wingatui Viaduct.
June 30—Disastrous fire, Blenheim.
July 15—Opening of Dunedin Sailors' Rest.
July 21—A proclamation issued declaring the Kermadec Islands to be annexed to and form part of the Colony of New Zealand.
July 31—Erection of McGill's Roller Flour Mills at Milton.

The Cawthron Institute of Scientific Research

In October, 1915, there died in Nelson, at the age of 82, Thomas Cawthron, a merchant who had amassed a large fortune and who had spent liberally during his lifetime in the interests of the city. His gifts included a large organ for the School of Music, a flight of granite steps on Church Hill leading up to the Cathedral, a public park, a site for an observatory, and £15,000 for the erection of a hospital. Other gifts which he had in contemplation were a bridge over the Maitai River, a drive which would provide a remarkable scenic panorama, and a solar observatory. These projects were not mentioned in his will, and owing to a decision of the Supreme Court the trustees of the estate were unable to proceed with them.

The greater part of Mr. Cawthron's estate of £240,000 was left for the "purchase of land and erection and maintenance of an Industrial and Technical School Institute and Museum, to be called the Cawthron Institute," but stamp duty amounting to £40,000 was collected by a Government which cannot have realised to what extent such an action is certain to restrain even large-hearted men from leaving bequests for public purposes.

In 1916 the Cawthron Trustees appointed a private commission to advise them as to the best method of carrying out the objects of the trust. The members of the commission were Sir J. G. Wilson, Dr. Leonard Cockayne, and Professors Denham, Easterfield, Marshall and Worley. The commission sat and took evidence in Nelson in December, 1916, and reported unanimosly in favour of the establishment of an institute which would have for its main object the carrying out and teaching of scientific research, particularly in regard to agriculture and fruitgrowing. The scheme provided for the establishment of scholarships and research fellowships with the object of attracting well-trained scientific students to the

1887 Aug. 3—Inaugural dinner, Otago High School Old Boys' Club.
Aug. 9—South Auckland Racing Club formed.
Aug. 16—Sir Julius Von Haast, curator of Canterbury Museum, and pioneer explorer of Canterbury high country and rivers, died.
Aug. 17—Annexation of Kermadec Group; flag hoisted at Sunday Island.
Oct. 8—Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of Major H. A. Atkinson, Sir Robert Stout's Ministry having resigned in consequence of the result of the election.
Oct.—News received of wreck of "Derry Castle" on Enderby Island; loss of 15 lives.
Nov. 9-11—First A. and P. Show on Addington grounds, Christchurch, formerly at Sydenham.
Dec. 2—Otorohanga-Te Kuiti railway opened.
Dec. 6—Wreck of cutter "Bessy" at Catlins; loss of 11 lives.
Dec. 19—First South Auckland race meeting at Claudelands.
Dec. 19—An Act passed to reduce the number of members of the House of Representatives, after the expiration of the General Assembly then sitting, to seventy-four, including four Maori representatives.
Dec. 23—The Australian Naval Defence Act, being an Act to provide for the establishment of an additional naval force on the Australian station, at the joint charge of the Imperial and the several Colonial Governments, was passed by the New Zealand Legislature.

1888—Installation of water supply, Palmerston North.
Electric light installed, Wellington.
First freezing works in New Zealand, Nelson Bros., Gisborne, opened.
Loyal Lodge of Oddfellows established, Wanganui.
Jan. 20—Queen Street, Auckland, lit with electricity.
Feb. 2—Bishop Grimes installed as Catholic Bishop of Christchurch.
Feb. 16—Calliope Dock. First ships to enter, H.M.S. Calliope and H.M.S. Diamond.
Feb. 16—Calliope Dock, Auckland, opened.
Feb. 28—Petition circulated to have Hamilton borough dissolved.
Mar. 7—Waikato Hospital Board's first allocations: Piako, £774; Waikato, £552 7s 3d; Waipa, £520 14s; Raglan, £147 16s 5d; Hamilton, £91.
Mar. 13—Salvation Army opened in Hamilton.
April 7—"Weathersfield" wrecked near Otaki.
May 7—Mass meeting at Dunedin on Chinese immigration question.

Institute, and the trustees accepted the report of the commission as a general guide to their course of action. As some of the proposals were challenged, they were referred to the Supreme Court, and it was ruled by Mr. Justice Chapman in July, 1919, that the general scheme adopted by the trustees was within the terms of the will of the testator .

In September, 1919, the trustees offered the position of director to Professor T. H. Easterfield, who had held the position of professor of chemistry in Victoria College, Wellington, for twenty years. Subsequent appointments were: T. Rigg, M.A., M.Sc., agricultural chemist; N. McClelland, B.Sc., orchard chemist; R. J. Tillyard, M.A., Sc.D., chief biologist and entomologist; A. Philpott, assistant entomologist; Kathleen M. Curtis, M.A., D.Sc., mycologist and plant pathologist; Wm. C. Davies, curator and photographer; H. Harrison, librarian; together with various assistants and research scholars.

The trustees secured "Fellworth," a large fourteen-roomed house standing in three acres of ground, as a home. The rooms were converted into chemical and biological laboratories and offices, a library, and a museum. The building was officially opened by his Excellency Lord Jellicoe on April 2nd, 1921. The library of the late Dr. Sharp, F.R.S., possibly the finest private entomological library in the world, has been acquired for the institute. A portion of the scientific library of the late Sir James Hector, F.R.S., and of the late Mr. George McMurtry, have also been received as benefactions. The museum has been enriched by the bequest of Miss Frances Marsden, who left a very valuable collection of pictures and china to the institute. The valuable scientific collection of the late Mr. W. F. Worley has also been recently presented to the institute by his family. The chief aim of the museum is to illustrate in an interesting manner the value of science to agriculture in its widest sense, as well as to forestry, mining, and the secondary industries of the Dominion. The museum is under the curatorship of Mr. Wm. C. Davies.

The grounds surrounding the building consist largely of flat land, which is being used for experimental purposes. Here, in some forty cylinders 3ft. deep and 18in. in diameter, the typical soils of the district are being tested with a view

1888 May 19—English footballers defeat Auckland.
May 22—Mahakipawa gold rush, Havelock South.
June 6—Wreck of "Minnie Casey," at Kaipara Heads.
Unemployment rife in Nelson.
June 27—N.Z.L. & M.A. Co. Ltd. opened at Hamilton; Mr. G. W. Sare, manager.
May 16—English football team defeated by Taranaki.
July 4—Honourable Justice Johnston died in England.
July 5—First combined sale of live stock in Hamilton yards.
Aug. 12—Severe floods at Taieri; Outram endangered; seven miles of railway under water.
Aug. 18—Death of Titokowaru.
Aug. 18—Death of Dr. James Menzies, M.L.C., first Superinendent of Southland; aged 67.
Sept. 1—Cathedral spire, Christchurch, again damaged by earthquake.
Sept. 4—Earthquake shocks at Hamner Plains.
Oct. 12—Description published of Sutherland Falls.
Oct. 19—Visit of General Booth, Salvation Army.
Oct 27—Formal proclamation of British protectorate of Cook group of islands, by Captain Bourke, R.N., of H.M.S. "Hyacinth."
Nov.—Carbine won the Melbourne Cup, 2 miles, carrying 10st. 5lb., the heaviest weight ever carried to victory in this race; 39 contestants; time, 3.28¼; ridden by R. Ramage. Prize worth £10,230.
Dec. 27—Earthquake, Canterbury.

1889 Mar. 16—Calliope incident, Samoa.
Mar. 20—Laying of foundation stone of New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition, Dunedin, by His Excellency Sir Wm. Jervois.
Mar. 22—Departure of Governor Sir W. F. D. Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from the Colony.
Mar. 23—Assumption of the Government by Sir Jas. Prendergast, Chief Justice.
April 6—Waikato butter realised 116s. per cwt. in London.
May 2—Arrival of the Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., as Governor.
July 26—Death of Mr. Justice Gillies.
Aug. 26—Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of Hamilton celebrated.
Sept. 2—Electors prohibited by statute from voting in respect of more than one electorate at any election for the House of Representatives.
Nov. 26—Opening of N.Z. and South Seas Exhibition at Dunedin; closed 19th April, 1890; attendance, 625,478.

to ascertaining the full extent of their possibilities. These experiments are an unfailing source of interest to the many farmers and fruitgrowers who bring their problems for solution. The grounds also contain a number of small plots for grass experiments, a small soil laboratory, several glasshouses for experiments in soil inoculation and plant diseases, and a meteorological observatory. An insectarium is in constant use for the rearing of such insects as prey upon aphides, grass-grubs, and other pests, but have themselves proved to be harmless.

At the request of the Nelson Tomato-growers' Association, experiments are being carried out on the manuring and sterilisation of tomato soil. The president of the Association (Mr. Leslie Estcourt) has placed a large glasshouse at the disposal of the Institute, and the committee of the Association has provided the tomato plants for the experiments. In connection with this work, the soil bacteria and protozoa are being investigated.

At Annesbrook, some three miles from Fellworth, the trustees have bought a property of about 20 acres. This is being used as an experimental orchard, and very interesting results have already been obtained. Other parts of the property are being used for experiments on the raising of different strains of lucerne under a variety of conditions and on the improvement of poor pasture.

It has already been stated that one of Mr. Cawthron's intentions was to erect a solar observatory. For this purpose he secured a site known as Observatory Park, on the Port Hills, the idea being to plant the slopes with trees and retain the summit for observatory work. Since the observatory cannot be proceeded with, it has been decided to use the slopes as an arboretum for the study of tree growth, and to attempt to raise, as far as possible under forest conditions, groups of every kind of timber tree likely to thrive in the Nelson climate. Shelter belts have already been planted as protection from the southerly winds, and contour paths have been cut to allow of more easy access to the different groups of trees. There can be no doubt that the knowledge gained in this arboretum will prove of great value to New Zealand forestry. The proposal found a vigorous supporter

1890 Jan. 29—Jubilee of the Foundation of New Zealand celebrated at Auckland.
Mar. 7—Earthquake, East Coast, North Island.
Mar. 26—Wreck of "Emily" in Foveaux Straits; eight of crew drowned.
April—Wanganui Orchestral Society formed.
"Wairere" launched, Wanganui River Service.
April 25—Banquet to Sir John Roberts, Mayor of Dunedin and President of Exhibition.
April 27—Costley Home for the Aged Poor, Auckland, opened.
May 1—Bishop Julius consecrated Bishop of Christchurch.
Aug. 27—N.Z. Maritime Strike became general.
Sept. 11—Formation of Employers' Association, Dunedin.
Sept. 20—Market report, Hamilton: Butter, 6d; eggs, 6d. per doz.; flour, £11 per ton; potatoes, 55/- per ton; ham and bacon, 5½d.
Sept. 21—Death of Merekiherepa Hape, Maori Chief of distinction near Waikouaiti; aged 80.
Oct.—Clock presented for grandstand, Basin Reserve, Wellington.
Oct. 8—Government Printing Office Fire, Wellington.
Oct. 30—Strike leaders met in Christchurch and decided to cease striking.
Nov. 4—Weekly half-holiday (Tuesday) inaugurated in Hamilton.
Nov. 10—Seamen's Union, practically last body to yield, decided to resume work.
Dec. 5—First election of members of the House of Representatives under a practical manhood suffrage and on the one-man-one-vote principle.
Dec. 5—Defeat of Atkinson Government.
Dec. 12—First official visit to Hawera of Lord Onslow.

1891 Jan. 12—Death of Mr. John White, Maori scholar.
Jan. 24—Notification by Governor of acceptation of resignation (during the recess) of the Hon. Sir H. A. Atkinson's Ministry. Appointment of a Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. John Ballance.
Feb.—Wanganui Girls' College opened.
Baptist Church built, Wanganui.
Feb. 1—Retirement of Rev. Donald Ross, pastor of Wakatipu district upwards of 20 years.
Feb. 3—Return of "Hinemoa" with news that S.S. "Kakanui" was missing. S.S. "Kakanui" (47 tons) was sent down to the Macquarrie Islands to rescue a party said to be starving there.
Feb. 16—First Auckland Conciliation Board formed.
Mar. 16—Meeting at Dunedin of 300 unemployed.

in the late Sir David Hutchins, who presented a valuable report upon the subject. In has also been endorsed by the Director and chief officers of the Forestry Department, and by Mr. Ernest Wilson, assistant-Director of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard, Massachusetts. These experts have visited the site and made many valuable suggestions.

Dealing now more fully with the work of the various departments, in the chemical and agricultural division Mr. Rigg is engaged on a very careful soil survey of the district, and has already constructed a soil map showing how the soils are distributed. The results of the chemical and mechanical examination of the soils has been checked by constant comparison with pot experiments and the experience of the farmers themselves. Cover-crop and manurial experiments are also being carried out, particularly with reference to the immense area of poor land which stretches from the Moutere to the Hope Saddle. Much of this land is at present in fern or manuka, though at the Moutere end apples are being grown with success. It is not improbable that a large part of this area will eventually be used for forestry—indeed, it is known that much of it is suitable for a variety of exotic pines, but the large scale experiments already show that the lower-lying areas may by suitable treatment be made profitable for ordinary agriculture.

At the request of the joint Lucerne Committee of the Nelson Agricultural and Pastoral Association and the Nelson Chamber of Commerce, the Cawthron Institute has taken charge of a scheme for encouraging the growing of lucerne in the Waimea county. Carefully-planned experiments are being carried out, even on the most hopeless types of soil, so as to ascertain and demonstrate what can and what cannot be done with this wonderful fodder plant. It has been encouraging to find that a large number of farmers have announced to the Lucerne Committee their intention of carrying out experiments under the guidance of the officers of the Institute. Most important experiments are being carried out on the A. and P. Show Grounds at Richmond.

In the chemical laboratory a comparative study has been made of the mineral oils obtained from different localities in New Zealand. There can be little doubt that ultimately the results will prove of economic value.

1891 Mar. 17—Gisborne Swimming Club held opening carnival.
April 1—Stranding of "Wanaka" at New Plymouth; afterwards became a total wreck.
April 22—Proclamation by Governor of New Zealand to inhabitants of Rarotonga of appointment of British Resident for the Protectorate of the Cook Islands.
May 10—Excursion train to Middlemarch and formal opening of Otago Central railway thus far.
June 24—Earthquake West Coast (Raglan and Kawhia).
July 4—Unveiling of memorial bust to Mr. Macandrew in the Triangle, Dunedin.
July 7—Rescue of castaways from the barque "Compadre," 103 days on the Auckland Islands.
Aug. 19—Labour Laws: Passing of Employers' Liability Act 1882 Amendment Act.
Aug. 20—Completion of Anderson & Co.'s flourmill at Manor Place, Dunedin.
Aug. 29—Labour Laws: Passing of Truck Act, to prohibit payment of wages in goods or otherwise than in money.
Sept. 8—Passing of Land and Income Assessment Act for purpose of taxation, and repeal of property tax.
Sept. 10—Rejection of Sir John Hall's Female Suffrage Bill by Legislative Council; 17 to 15.
Sept. 21—Labour Laws: Passing of an Act for supervising and regulating of factories and workrooms. (Repealed by Act of 1894.)
Sept. 28—Land and Income Tax Act passed.
Oct. 3—Foundation stone laid of monument to late Dr. Burns, first Presbyterian Minister of Otago.
Dec. 1—Holding of Waikato Agricultural Show at Claudelands in 1892 decided upon.
Dec. 4—Death of Sir Frederick Whitaker, who landed at Kororareka in 1840, now Russell.
Karori created a borough.
Completion of railway to Napier.
1892 Second Post Office built at Waimate.
Jubilee Home established, Wanganui.
Technical College erected, Wanganui.
Wanganui Museum built (first building).
Formation of First Working Men's Club (St. John's), Wanganui.
Jan. 16—First reaper and binder at work in Waikato.
Jan. 19—Electoral districts of the Colony based on population as ascertained by the results of the census of 1891, proclaimed.
Feb.—Visit of African Explorer, H.M. Stanley.
Feb. 1—Celebration Nelson Jubilee.
Feb. 2—Departure of Governor, the Earl of Onslow.

At the request of the farmers and fruitgrowers, the Agricultural Chemist has delivered lectures at various centres on liming and manuring, and also on the soils of the Waimea county. The lectures have been published in pamphlet form by the Nelson Evening Mail.

Certain experiments on the cool storage of fruit are also being conducted at the request of the Cool Store Engineers' Association.

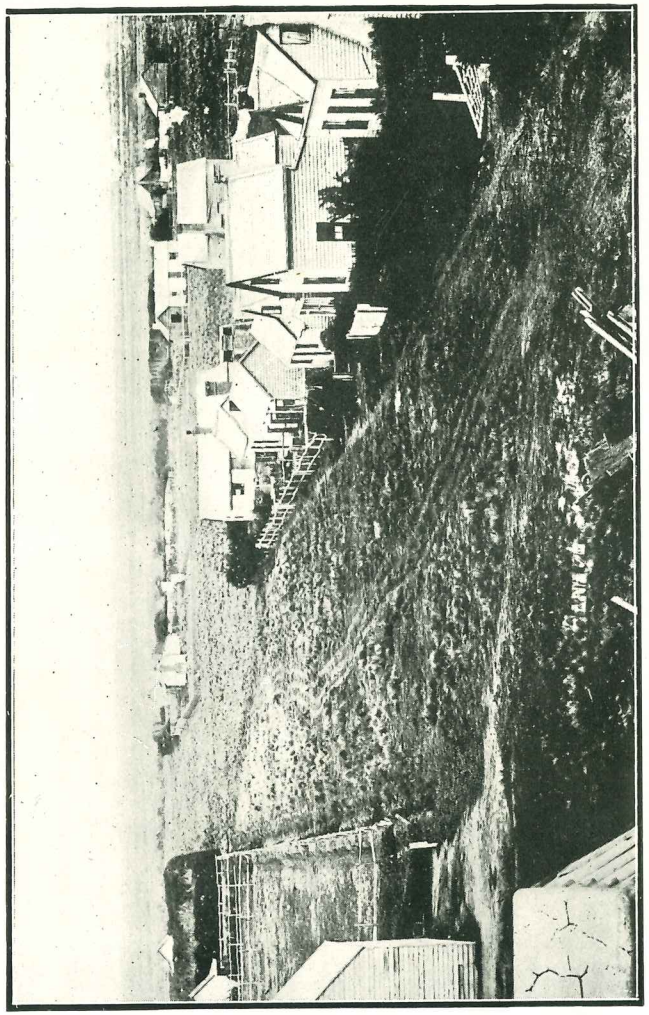
Of very great importance is the work of the biological department. Dr. Tillyard and Mr. Philpott are making a most careful examination of the insects of the district, and this fundamental knowledge will be of great value as a basis for future work. The control of insect pests, especially by the introduction of their natural enemies, is under trial and investigation. Consignments of several kinds of useful insects have been safely landed. Of these, "Aphelinus mali," an enemy of the woolly aphis, has been a very pronounced success, and packets of this insect bred from those originally received have been distributed throughout Australia and New Zealand. Attempts to introduce enemies of the grass-grubs have not hitherto met with success. However, in view of its importance to pastoralists, this work will be continued and extended with the object of suppressing such other pests as earwigs and mealy-bugs.

Another research of economic importance is the study of the aquatic insects which form the food of trout, and it now seems probable that the deterioration of trout-fishing in many parts of New Zealand is due to the large extent to which the introduced trout have eaten out the native aquatic insect food supply. If the beautiful and harmless English mayflies could be introduced, it is probable that trout-fishing in many parts of New Zealand would be greatly improved.

In the mycological laboratory, Dr. Kathleen Curtis has examined a very large number of diseased plants and fruits submitted by farmers, orchardists, and market gardeners. Of particular interest to fruitgrowers are some of her recent observations on the black spot fungus. She discovered that the perfect form of black spot on apple, which was supposed to be non-existent in New Zealand, is really abundant in the

1892 Feb. 26—Destruction by fire of Mr. E. B. Cargill's residence, "The Cliffs," Dunedin.
Huddart Parker steamers "Warrimoo" and "Miowera" enter New Zealand trade.
Mar. 9—Elginshire wrecked near Timaru.
May 26-27—First Agricultural Conference, Christchurch.
June 28—Death of Sir H. A. Atkinson, K.C.M.G., Speaker of the Legislative Council, previously four times Premier.
Aug. 4—Inauguration of Arbor Day at Auckland.
Aug. 4—Opening of Jubilee Institute for the Blind, Auckland.
Oct. 1—Labour Laws: Passing of Contractors' and Workmen's Lien Act.
Oct. 8—Passing of Dairy Industry Act. (Repealed by Act of 1894.)
Oct. 8—"Land for Settlement Act, 1892," authorising purchase of lands from individuals for purposes of subdivision. (Repealed by Act of 1894.)
Oct. 11—Passing of first Land and Income Tax Act, on the basis of the Assessment Act of previous year.
Oct. 11—"Land Act, 1892" Lease in perpetuity without revaluation system introduced small farm associations.
Nov. 15—Visit of Huddart Parker Lines S.S. "Warrimoo" to Dunedin wharf.
Nov. 22—Death of Rev. A. B. Todd, Oamaru.
Dec. 7—Registration of J. G. Ward Farmers' Association, Invercargill.

1893 Jessie Redman, well-known sailing ship, trading to New Zealand, wrecked at the Chathams.
Cosmopolitan Club established, Wanganui.
Phœnix Assurance Co. open branch, Wanganui.
Jan. 3—"Hawera Star" passes into control of W. A. Parkinson.
Feb. 12—Earthquake at Nelson; chimneys levelled and buildings injured.
Feb. 28—Death of Mr. John Mills; aged 75; passenger to Otago per "Philip Laing."
April 17—Death of Te Kooti at Ohiwa; aged 79.
April 19—Cheviot Estate taken over by Government under the Land and Income Assessment Act for closer settlement and offer of freehold by ballot—the first of the land resumptions.
April 27—Death of Hon. John Ballance, Premier of New Zealand.
April 29—Opening of new Commercial Travellers' Club Room, Moray Place, Dunedin.
May 1—Resignation of the Ministry in consequence of the death of the Hon. John Ballance, and appointment



Armagh Street, Christchurch, as it was in 1855

early spring. A number of other interesting facts in connection with plant diseases have been observed. These facts have an important bearing on the control of the fungus in the orchard. Her advice and lectures to the fruit and tomato growers on fungoid diseases have been deeply appreciated.

The discoveries of the various scientific departments have been embodied in a number of original papers which have been forwarded to the learned societies for publication.

It is evident that the activities of the Institute are covering a very wide range, and that the results of the researches must be of permanent benefit, not merely to the Nelson district, but to the whole of the Dominion. Indeed, it may be doubted whether any benefaction hitherto made is likely to do more for the material prosperity of New Zealand than the far-seeing bequest of Mr. Cawthron.

Wreck of the "Harriet"

On the 29th April, 1834, the barque "Harriet," commanded by Captain Guard, who had a whaling station in Tory Channel, on returning from Sydney was wrecked near the spot where New Plymouth now stands. The captain was accompanied by his wife and two children. The Natives attacked the shipwrecked party, and the captain, after defending himself, fled with about a dozen of his crew, leaving his wife and children prisoners in the hands of the Natives. While making their escape the Captain and his followers met a party of another tribe, about a hundred in number, to whom he surrendered. He was sent to the Moturoa, and was hospitably treated. The story of the wreck and the capture of the woman and children was reported to Sydney, and Sir Richard Bourke sent by the "Alligator" from the Bay of Islands a company of the 50th Regiment to rescue the prisoners. After Mrs. Guard and the children were released two villages were cannonaded, stores of provisions were burned, and the principal chief was slain.

of a new Ministry under the Premiership of the Hon. R. J. Seddon.

1893 May 18—Opening of Southland Freezing Co.'s new works at Mataura Falls.

May 20—Earthquake shock, Dunedin and Invercargill.

May 24—Exhibition held at Hawera.

June 16—Contract for new buildings for "New Zealand Herald," Auckland, announced.

June 10-11—Very heavy fall of snow general over Otago; eleven inches fell in Dunedin.

June 23—Death of Sir Wm. Fox, K.C.M.G., four times Premier of New Zealand.

Aug. 7—Opening of new Post Office at Invercargill.

Sept. 2—Passing of Bank-note Issue Act, to make bank-notes a first charge on assets, and to enable the Government to declare them to be a legal tender, etc.

Sept. 4—Barque "Spirit of the Dawn" wrecked at Antipodes Islands. Survivors rescued November 30 by Government steamer "Hinemoa."

Sept. 8—The Legislative Council of New Zealand passed by a majority of two the Bill conferring the franchise on women.

Sept. 14—Banks and Bankers Act Amendment Act passed to permit of increase of capital by issue of new shares.

Sept. 19—"The Electoral Act, 1893," extending franchise to women.

Oct. 2—Alcoholic Liquors Sale Control Act passed. New licenses to be granted subject to the votes of the electors; reduction or abolition of licenses if desired.

Oct. 6—Passing of "Criminal Code Act, 1893."

Labour Laws: Passing of "Workmen's Wages Act, 1893."

Oct. 6—Native Land Purchase and Acquisition Act.

Oct. 19—Fire at Phoenix Foundry; damage, £10,000.

Oct. 20—Sir James Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of the Governor.

Nov. 28—General election—being the first occasion on which women exercised the franchise.

Dec. 25—Barque "Grassmere" wrecked at Tom's Rock, Cape Terewhiti. Crew saved.

Dec. 28—Death of Right Rev. Dr. Henry John Chitty Harper, formerly first Bishop of Christchurch and Primate of New Zealand.

Public Library opened, Wellington.

Dairy factory commenced at Mangatoki under management of N.Z.L. & M.A. Co. Ltd; factory manager, A. McWilliam.

1894 Heavy flood, Gisborne, 11in. rain falling in two days.

First Dairy Produce Grader, A. A. Thornton, appointed.

First bowling green laid, Waimate.

The Dilworth Ulster Institute, Auckland

It is strange how the fortunes of people sometimes originate from what appears to be, at the time, a very trivial incident.

In 1832, a young man of seventeen left his home at Dungannon, in Ireland, and emigrated to Australia, residing for some years in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, in New South Wales. He found the climate rather warm for him, and removed to New Zealand, arriving in Auckland in the year 1839. The person referred to was Mr. James Dilworth, and on his arrival he first turned his attention to banking. Later, he purchased a farm from a Mr. Graham, part of which now forms the Mt. Hobson reserve. During the War, he was in partnership with Mr. Williams, a son of the missionary, of the Bay of Islands, for the supply of meat to the troops. He also became interested in several land ventures.

Though not in any way obtrusive in public matters, Mr. Dilworth conscientiously recognised his duties as a citizen and a churchman, and took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Auckland University College Council and the Church of England Diocesan Trust Board. He was also at one time a member of the Provincial Council, his sound judgment and practical knowledge enabling him to render valuable service to the Church and State. Several of the local religious and charitable organisations were indebted to him for his sympathy and financial support.

After spending the greater part of his life in the Colony, Mr. Dilworth passed away on the 23rd December, 1894, at the age of 80 years. He was interred on Christmas Day, at St. Mark's Cemetery, he having been connected with that church. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. W. Beatty and the Rev. George MacMurray. Others present were the Most Rev. the Primate (Bishop Cowie), Ven. Archdeacon Dudley, the Revs. I. Richards, R. Burrows, J. K. Davis Budd, Dr. Purchas

1894 Mar. 1—Waikato butter sold in Vancouver at 130/- per cwt.
Mar. 19—Sir Jas. Prendergast appointed temporarily Deputy of the Governor.
Mar. 22—First N.Z. No-License Poll.
April 6—Supreme Court appointed a receiver of Oamaru Harbour Board's moneys on the petition of London creditors, holders of unpaid matured debentures.
April 10—Opening of Coulls, Culling and Co.'s new paper mills at Mataura.
April 19—Death of Archdeacon Maunsell, LL.D., Auckland.
May 25—Opening of Otago Central railway to Hyde.
June 1—Meeting of dairy factory proprietors and representatives of dairy companies held in Mr. Robbins' office, Regent Street, Hawera. Present: O. W. Oldham, Patea; Williamson, Hurleyville; Sorenson Kapuni; Murray, Eltham; Ralph, Cardiff; Foreman, Tikorangi; Robbins, Hawera; Finn, Hawera; Joll, Okaiawa. National Dairy Association for North Island formed, with following executive: Ralfe, Robbins, Finn, Murray, Spencer and J. W. Foreman.
June 4—Death at Lawrence of Mr. Vincent Pike; aged 67.
June 11—Foundation stone of St. Paul's Church laid.
June 22—Death of Maori chief Rewi.
June 30—Passing of an Act to extend operations of Bank-note Issue Act and another Act to control the transfer of bank shares.
June 30—"Bank of New Zealand Guarantee Act, 1894," to guarantee special issue of shares to amount of £2,000,000, and purchase of Assets Estate Co. by Assets Realization Board. (Amended on July 20).
July 15—Deputation of 200 unemployed to Mayor of Dunedin.
July 20—Passing of an Act to limit number of bank directors and power of shareholders to transfer their shares, Bank of New Zealand.
Aug. 21—Labour Laws: Passing of Conspiracy Law Amendment.
Aug. 26—Death of "King" Tawhiao.
Aug. 28—Hawera District Hospital officially opened.
Aug. 31—Passing of an Act to encourage the formation of industrial unions and associations, and to facilitate the settlement of industrial disputes by conciliation and arbitration.
Sept. 2—Heavy snowstorm throughout South Taranaki.
Oct. 3—Hawera Dairy Factory opened.
Oct. 18—Passing of "New Zealand Consols Act, 1894."

and G. B. Monro, Sir G. Maurice O'Rorke (Chairman of the Auckland University College Council), J. J. Holland, Mayor of Auckland, Professors F. D. Brown, A. P. Thomas. Dr. Mackeller, various Members of Parliament, and a very large assemblage of leading citizens.

The will appointed Mrs. Dilworth, Mr. R. Hall, Revs. W. Beatty and G. MacMurray, W. Gardner and Sir G. Maurice O'Rorke his trustees. After making ample provision for his widow and sundry bequests to relatives and servants, he bequeathed—

£500 to Auckland Y.M.C.A.
£250 to Jubilee Institute for the Blind.
£100 per year to the Jubilee Kindergarten.
£100 per year for the augmentation of the stipends of country clergy.

The residue of the property was bequeathed upon trust for the founding and endowing of the Dilworth Ulster Institute for the support, training and education of boys who are either orphans or the children of parents in straightened circumstances resident in the Provincial District of Auckland or in the Province of Ulster, in Ireland. The aim and character of the Institute is to make the boys selected into "good and useful members of society" and to bring up and educate the boys in the tenets of the Church of England. The estate, originally valued at £150,000, has since increased considerably.

Potatau, Maori King of New Zealand

In May, 1857, a Maori meeting was held on the banks of the Waikato River, when Te Wherowhero, who had written to the Queen on the death of Governor Hobson, was elected King under the style of "Potatau, King of New Zealand," and the flag given to the Natives by King William the Fourth was hoisted as a symbol of his sovereignty. The object of the movement, which was directed by a chief of great intelligence named William Thompson, was to obtain law and order, and to replace the power of the chiefs which the advent of the Europeans had almost destroyed.

1894 Oct. 18—Passing of "Government Advances to Settlers Act, 1894," for relief of settlers burdened by high charges of interest, etc.
Oct. 18—Passing of "Land for Settlements Act, 1894," authorising acquisition of private lands for purposes of settlement, with compulsory powers, and repealing Act of 1892; also "Lands Improvement and Native Lands Acquisition Act, 1894."
Oct. 18—Labour Laws: Passing of Shops and Shop-assistants Act, 1894," for limiting hours of business in shops.
Oct. 23—Passing of "Banking Act, 1894."
Oct. 23—Dairy Industry Act, to regulate manufacture of butter and cheese, with inspection and grading for export, and provide for purity of milk.
Oct. 28—Wreck of S.S. "Wairarapa" at Great Barrier Island; 135 lives lost.
Dec. 23—Death of Mr. James Dilworth; bequeathed £150,000 for Dilworth Ulster Institute, Auckland.
1895 Jan. 31—Right Rev. W. G. Cowie (Bishop of Auckland) elected Primate of New Zealand.
Feb. 21—Corporation Swimming Baths, Wanganui opened.
Court Onward, a woman's lodge, established, Wanganui.
Mar. 12—"Antarctic" returned from Far South.
Mar. 29—Death of Rt. Rev, Andrew Burn Suter, D.D,. formerly Bishop of Nelson and Primate of New Zealand.
April 20—Permanent Force sent to Urewera Country.
May 27—Government assumed construction of Midland Railway.
May 30—Meeting of 200/300 unemployed at Dunedin.
June 5—Soup kitchen opened at Dunedin.
Aug. 3—Death of Hon. C. W. Richmond, Puisne Judge of Wellington.
Aug. 17—Severe earthquake at Taupo.
Aug. 20—Trustees cemeteries authorised to provide for cremation of dead.
Aug. 30—Great fire in Hawera. Egmont Hotel, Commercial Hotel and other buildings burnt. Two lives lost—W. J. Caverhill and A. Tourner.
Bowling Club formed in Hawera; R. H. Nolan, president.
Sept. 4—"Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act, 1895," providing for writing off paid-up capital and calling up reserve liability; also for new capital and Assets Realisation Board, etc.; also to purchase business of any other bank.
Sept. 14—Gas lighting at Hamilton inaugurated.
Sept. 20—Labour Laws: Passing of an Act to regulate attachment of wages.

The Costley Bequest

If you can picture an old man with a long white flowing beard, and his shirt-front open at the neck showing a wide expanse of chest, giving him a patriarchal appearance, standing in front of a large boot and shoe warehouse about where Mr. Sharland's premises stood, you will see before you Mr. Edward Costley, who arrived in Auckland in the year 1838, and who witnessed the first burial (that of a soldier) in Symonds Street Cemetery. A few tents about the beach constituted the settlement, now the City of Auckland. Being a man of shrewd business capacity he invested the money he brought with him judiciously in allotments in various parts of the settlement, and with the growth of population these became enormously valuable. Mr. Costley was a man of his word, and a verbal engagement respecting property was to him the same as a written agreement—and often acted as such. Mr. Costley died on the 18th of April, 1883, at the age of 89, respected and deeply mourned by a very large circle of friends.

Much curiosity was evinced when his death was announced, as he was known to be a wealthy man. It soon transpired that the great bulk of his fortune, amounting to £135,000, had been bequeathed to local institutions in the city of Auckland, viz.:—

The Auckland Hospital.

The Old Men's Home.

The Parnell Orphan Home.

The Auckland Institute, Princes Street.

The Auckland Free Public Library.

The Auckland Sailors' Home.

The Training School at Kohimarama.

1895 Sept. 20—Labour Laws: Passing of Servants' Registry Office Act.
Sept. 20—"Family Homes Protection Act, 1895," to secure homes for the people and to prevent them from mortgage or sale for debt.
Oct. 18—Amended tariff passed.
Oct. 19—Dairy factory opened at Glenham.
Oct. 30—Whero Whero, famous Maori chief, died.
Oct. 31—Bank of New Zealand and Banking Act Amendment Act: Sale of Colonial Bank premises and business to Bank of New Zealand.
Nov. 1—St. Paul's Church, Symonds Street, Auckland, consecrated.
Nov. 6—Visit of "Mark Twain."
Nov. 18—Colonial Bank closed.
Nov. 25—Opening of Waitati Dairy Factory.
Dec. 5—Railway, Balclutha to Owaka opened.
Dec. 8—Railway, Putaruru-Rotorua, opened.
Dec. 20—Railway, Te Aroha-Paeroa, opened.
Dec. 20—Appointment of Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G., as a Judge of Supreme Court.
Dec. 30—Serious fire in Hamilton; six shops and dwellings destroyed.

1896 Gisborne Sheepfarmers' Frozen Meat and Mercantile Co. built freezing works at Kaiti.
Wanganui Gun Club formed.
Wanganui Economic Building Society formed.
Jan. 8—Barque "Halcione" wrecked, Wellington Heads. Crew saved.
Jan. 10—Hon. W. P. Reeves appointed Agent-General in London.
Jan. 16—Auckland Branch of Navy League formed.
Feb. 7—Opening of freezing chambers, Port Chalmers, by Otago Dock Trust.
Mar. 26—Brunner mine explosion; 67 deaths.
April 12—General census for Colony taken for Sunday night; population, 703,360.
May 18—Death of Sir Patrick Buckley, K.C.M.G.
July 6—Railway carriages lighted by means of gas.
July 11—Appointment of Mr. W. B. Edwards as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
July 19—Death of Hon. Robert Pharazyn, M.L.C.
Aug. 2—Death of James Edward Fitzgerald, C.M.G., Controller and Auditor-General; first Superintendent of Canterbury, and first editor of the "Lyttelton Times."
Sept. 22—Death at Maori Kaik, Taieri, of Matene Koroko Wara; aged 129 years.
Oct. 16—Land for Settlements Act amended: Special provision made for disposal of highly improved lands

The Macarthy Trust

On the 19th August, 1912, there passed away in the city of Wellington a very old New Zealander and well-known resident in the person of Thomas George Macarthy. Very little was known of Mr. Macarthy, except that he was the proprietor of the City and Phœnix Brewery and was generally regarded as a man who had always made a success of business. He had a quiet, retiring disposition, and was well satisfied with a small circle of friends. Amongst these might be mentioned the late Sam Gilmer, proprietor of the Royal Oak Hotel, with whom he took a constitutional every morning. Although not appearing to take a great deal of interest in public affairs, it was well known to his more intimate acquaintances that he was very alert and well posted with everything that was likely to advance the general welfare of the Dominion. Few people were more generous, but few people knew it. Mr. Macarthy spent some time in the old gold-diggings days on the West Coast, and many a West Coaster had reason to be thankful for it.

It was not until he passed away that his many good qualities became generally known. He was, as everyone suspected, a man of means, and few people, if any, ever left a more generous will. He married late in life and left behind him a young wife to mourn his loss. However, he left her well provided for and, in addition, he left in the hands of the Public Trustee, subject to the approval of a special advisory committee, the sole control of his estate, with the condition that one-half the profit was to be devoted annually to charitable and educational purposes. Since the inception of the Trust a sum of £153,027 has been distributed in amounts varying from £25 up to £7000—in all, one hundred and ninety-four different institutions participating.

1896 acquired; preference given to landless people; boards may select applicants, etc.
Oct. 17—Alteration of franchise by abolition of non-residential or property qualification.
Oct. 17—Government Valuation of Land Act passed.
Oct. 26—Hawera lit by gas.
Nov. 15—Rev. Father Lenihan consecrated to the Roman Catholic Bishopric of Auckland.
Nov. 19—Unveiling memorial window to Dr. Stuart in Knox Church, Dunedin.
Dec. 4—General election of members of House of Representatives for the new districts as fixed by the Representation Commissioners on basis of Census, 1896, and licensing poll.

1897 First volume South Island Flock Book published.
Jan. 20—Visit of Lord Brassey, Governor of Victoria, in his yacht "Sunbeam."
Jan. 24—Lord Brassey visited Christchurch.
Feb. 6—Departure of the Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., Governor.
Feb. 8—Sir Jas. Prendergast administrator of Government.
Mar. 22—Publication of report of official liquidator of J. G. Ward Farmers' Association, Invercargill.
Mar. 23—Foundation stone of woollen mill laid at Milton.
April 16—Ship "Zuleika," 1002 tons (Captain John Bremner), bound to Wellington from Dunedin, wrecked near Palliser Bay; 12 lives lost.
April 21—Steven Bosher executed for murder of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jones, Petone.
June 22—Diamond Jubilee of reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
Hon. R. J. Seddon, Premier of New Zealand, called to Privy Council, on occasion of his visit to England with contingent New Zealand Forces for Queen's Jubilee celebrations.
July 29—Wreck of S.S. "Tasmania" at Mahia Peninsula; ten lives lost.
Aug. 10—The Earl of Ranfurly assumed office as Governor.
Dec. 8—Earthquake Cook Strait.
Dec. 22—Act to establish at Wellington the Victoria College, in connection with the New Zealand University.

1898 Jan. 13—Wreck of "Mataura."
Feb. 26—Australian Swimming Championship. First in New Zealand held at Christchurch.
April 4—Large Maori meeting at Wa-ahi, the Waikato Kingite headquarters; attended as the chief guests of

Successive Governors of New Zealand

Succession of Governors of New Zealand, and the Dates on which they Assumed and Retired from the Government.

Captain William Hobson, R.N., from Jan. 1840, to 10 Sept., 1842.

[British sovereignty was proclaimed by Captain Hobson in January, 1840, and New Zealand became a dependency of the Colony of New South Wales until 3rd May, 1841, at which date it was proclaimed a separate colony. From January, 1840, to May, 1941, Captain Hobson was Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand under Sir George Gipps, Governor of New South Wales, and from May, 1841, Governor of New Zealand; the seat of Government being at Auckland, where he died in September, 1842. From the time of Governor Hobson's death, in September, 1842, until the arrival of Governor Fitzroy, in December, 1843, the Government was carried on by the Colonial Secretary, Lieutenant Shortland.]

Lieutenant Shortland, Administrator, from 10 Sept., 1842, to 26 Dec., 1843.

Captain Robert Fitzroy, R.N., from 26 Dec., 1843, to 17 Nov., 1845.

Captain Grey (became Sir George Grey, K.C.B., in 1848), from 18 Nov., 1845, to 31 Dec., 1853.

[Captain Grey held the commission as Lieutenant-Governor of the colony until the 1st January, 1848, when he was sworn in as Governor-in-Chief over the Islands of New Zealand, and as Governor of the Province of New Ulster and Governor of the Province of New Munster. After the passing of the New Zealand Constitution Act, Sir George Grey was, on the 13th September, 1852, appointed Governor of the colony, the duties of which office he assumed on the 7th March, 1853. In August, 1847, Mr. E. J. Eyre was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster: he was sworn in, 28th January, 1848. On 3rd January, 1848, Major-General George Dean Pitt was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster: he was sworn in, 14th February, 1848; died, 8th January, 1851; and was succeeded as Lieutenant-Governor by Lieutenant-Colonel Wynyard, appointed 14th April, 1851; sworn in, 26th April, 1851. The duties of the Lieutenant-Governor ceased on the assumption by Sir George Grey of the office of Governor, on the 7th March, 1853.]

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Administrator, from 3 Jan., 1854, to 6 Sept., 1855.

Colonel Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from 6 Sept., 1855, to 2 Oct., 1861.

Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Administrator, from 3 Oct., 1861; Governor, from 4 Dec., 1861, to 5 Feb., 1868.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., from 5 Feb., 1868, to 19 Mar., 1873.

1898 honour: Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon, Prime Minister and Hon. James Carroll, Native Minister.
July 1—Auckland City Council granted a 40 years' tramway concession to Mr. W. G. Bingham.
July 15—Hon. Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., died.
July 16—Disastrous fire in Hamilton; 15 business premises destroyed.
Sept. 20—Death in London of Sir George Grey, K.C.B., twice Governor and once Premier of New Zealand.
The Divorce Bill passed both Houses. Her Majesty's assent thereto gazetted 13th April, 1899.
Oct. 15—The Municipal Franchise Reform Act passed.
Nov. 1—An Act to provide for old-age pensions passed.
Nov. 13—Death of Mr. G. M. Reed at Dunedin.
Nov. 25—Lord Ranfurly visited Hamilton.
Nov. 28—Hill Street fire, Wellington.
Dec. 1—Auckland Mining and Industrial Exhibition opened.
Dec. 19—Thames-Waikato Railway opened.
Dec. 19—Thames-Hauraki Gold Mining Company's pumping plant started.

1899—Sale of Waikakahi Estate, South Canterbury; 52,953 acres, in blocks, by Government, which had been acquired from Allan McLean.
Feb. 9—First passenger train to the Thames.
Feb. 10—Rev. William Colenso died at Napier.
Feb. 28—Auckland Exhibition closed.
Mar 13—Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G., died, late Premier.
April—Victoria University College opened in Wellington.
April 6—Loan of £17,500 for the drainage of Devonport authorised.
May 9—Auckland Electric Tramways Co., registered.
May 24—Statue of Queen Victoria in Albert Park, Auckland, unveiled.
May 25—Resignation of Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice.
June 1—"The Divorce Act, 1898" (assented to by Her Majesty the Queen), came into operation.
June 22—Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., appointed Chief Justice.
June—Steamer "Ohau," Greymouth for Dunedin, lost with all hands, 22.
July 26—Admiralty agrees to pay £2950 for 30 years towards Calliope Dock, Auckland.
Aug. 8—Hawera Telephone Exchange opened.
Oct. 5—Canterbury members of First New Zealand Contingent for service in South African War left Christchurch for Wellington.

Sir George Alfred Arney, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Mar. to 14 June, 1873.

Sir James Fergusson, Baronet, P.C., from 14 June, 1873, to 3 Dec., 1874.

The Marquis of Normanby, P.C., G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 3 Dec., 1874; Governor, from 9 Jan., 1875, to 21 Feb., 1879.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 21 Feb. to 27 Mar., 1879.

Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Administrator, from 27 Mar., 1879; Governor, from 17 April, 1879, to 8 Sept., 1880.

James Prendergast, Esquire, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 9 Sept. to 29 Nov., 1880.

The Honourable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G., from 29 Nov., 1880, to 23 June, 1882.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 24 June, 1882, to 20 Jan., 1883.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., from 20 Jan., 1883, to 22 Mar., 1889.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 23 Mar. to 2 May, 1889.

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G., Governor, from 2 May, 1889, to 24 Feb., 1892.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 25 Feb. to 6 June, 1892.

The Earl of Glasgow, G.C.M.G., Governor, from 7 June, 1892, to 6 Feb., 1897.

Sir James Prendergast, Chief Justice, Administrator, from 8 Feb. to 9 Aug., 1897.

The Earl of Ranfurly, G.C.M.G., Governor, from 10 Aug., 1897, to 19 June, 1904.

The Right Honourable William Lee, Baron Plunket, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Governor, from 20 June, 1904, to 8 June, 1910.

Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 8 June to 22 June, 1910.

The Right Honourable John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, K.C.M.G., Baron Islington, D.S.O., Governor, from 22 June, 1910, to 2 Dec., 1912.

Hon. Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 3 Dec. to 19 Dec., 1912.

1899 Oct. 6—Hamilton Post Office destroyed by fire.
Oct. 11—Outbreak of Boer War.
Oct. 19—Act passed constituting Labour Day. The second Wednesday in the month of October in each year to be a public holiday.
Oct. 21—N.Z. Contingent (the first) consisting of 215 officers and men, left in S.S. "Waiwera," from Wellington, for Algoa Bay to assist the British in the Transvaal War.
Nov. 2—Captain Lorraine, aeronaut, lost at sea, after making a balloon ascent from Lancaster Park, Christchurch.
Nov.—Schooner "Wolverine," Whangaroa for Bluff, lost with crew of 7.
Dec. 6—General Election of Members of House of Representatives.

1900 Southern Cross Biscuit Factory started, Wanganui.
Jan.—Two male and two female moose liberated, Hokitika Valley.
Mineral Museum added to Thames School of Mines.
Jan. 21—The Second N.Z. Contingent (258 officers and men) left for South Africa in S.S. "Waiwera," from Wellington.
Feb. 10—4 moose (2 bulls, 2 cows) landed at Wellington; later liberated in the Hokitika Valley.
Feb. 14—First sod Gisborne-Motu railway turned by Sir Joseph Ward.
Feb. 17—The Third N.Z. Contingent (264 officers and men) left for South Africa in S.S. "Knight Templar" from Lyttelton.
Mar. 2—First sod Paeroa-Waihi railway turned.
Mar. 14—Foundation stone of Agricultural Hall, Christchurch, laid.
Mar. 24 and 31—The Fourth and Fifth Contingents (1,060 officers and men) left for South Africa in S.S's "Monowai," "Gymeric," "Waimate," and "Maori," from Wellington.
May 16—Thorndon School, Wellington, burnt.
May 18—Relief of Mafeking.
June 6—Pretoria occupied by British.
June 28—"Bubonic Plague Prevention Act, 1900" passed.
Aug. 8—"Immigration Restriction Act, 1899," assented to by Her Majesty in Council, came into operation.
Oct. 13—Public Health Act passed.
Oct. 18—The Maori Councils Act passed.
Oct. 20—"The Representation Act, 1900," passed, increasing number of European representatives to 76.
Nov.—Canterbury Jubilee A. and P. Show.
Nov. 1—Jubilee Exhibition opened in Agricultural

The Earl of Liverpool, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., Governor, from 19 Dec. 1912; Governor-General, from 28 June, 1917, to 7 July, 1920.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 8 July to 26 Sept., 1920.

Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Governor-General, from 27 Sept., 1920 ,to 25 Nov., 1924.

Right Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator, from 26 Nov. to 12 Dec., 1924.

General Sir Chas. Fergusson, Baronet, LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Governor-General, from 13 Dec., 1924, to 8 Feb., 1930.

Right Hon. Sir Michael Myers, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator, 8 Feb., to 19 Mar., 1930.

The Right Honourable Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., from 19 March, 1930, to .....

Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces

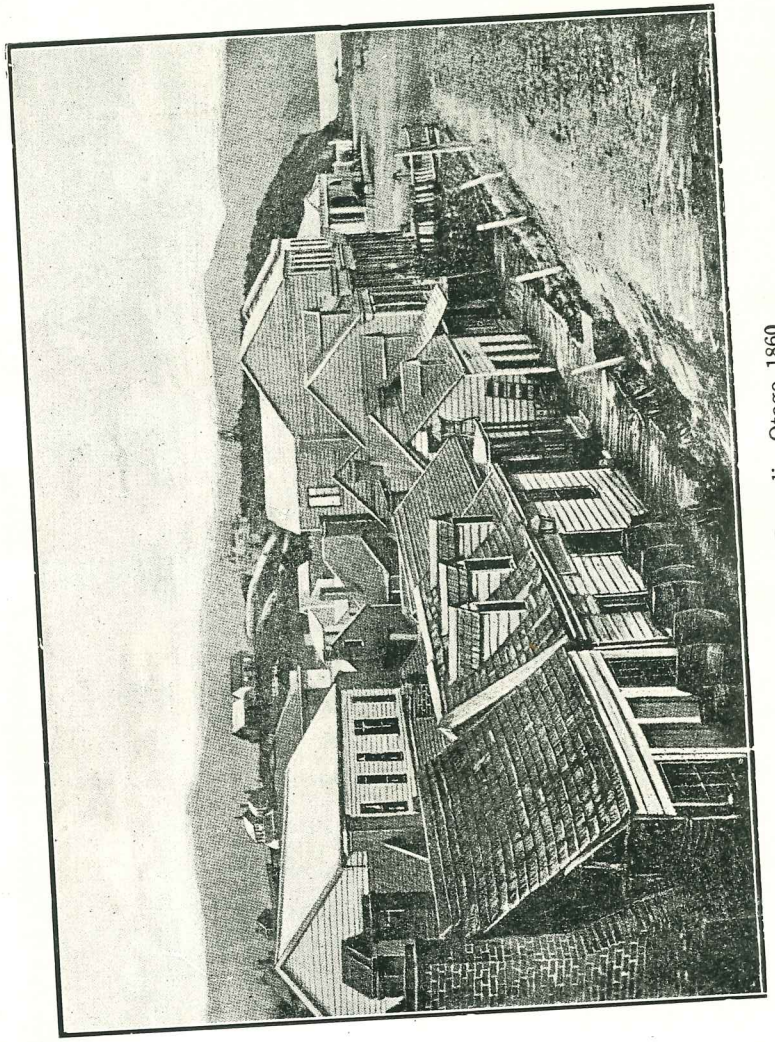
Edward John Eyre, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor of New Munster, from 28 Jan., 1848, until duties of Lieutenant-Governor ceased on 7 Mar., 1853.

Major-General George Dean Pitt, Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, from 14 Feb., 1848, until date of death, 8 January, 1851.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B., Lieutenant-Governor of New Ulster, from 26 April, 1851, until duties of Lieutenant-Governor ceased on 7 Mar., 1853.

1900 Hall, Manchester Street, Christchurch, now the Municipal Chambers.
Dec. 17—Jubilee of Canterbury celebrated by procession, gatherings and festivities.
Dec. 29—Hon. Sir James Prendergast, Kt., appointed Deputy-Governor.
Dec. 31—First of new San Francisco mail steamers arrived at Auckland.
Invercargill Abattoirs built.

1901 Jan. 1—Universal penny postage adopted by N.Z.
Jan. 13—Fire in Commerce and Customs Street, Auckland; damage, £90,000.
Jan. 22—Queen Victoria died.
Jan. 28—Accession of King Edward VII. proclaimed in New Zealand.
Jan. 30—Sixth N.Z. Contingent (578 officers and men) sailed for South Africa in S.S. "Cornwall."
Feb. 6—Death of Dean H. Jacobs, chaplain on the "Sir George Seymour," one of Canterbury's first four ships, and first head of Christ's College.
Feb. 11—Indian troops visited Auckland.
Feb. 14—Death in England of Sir Edward Stafford, G.C.M.G., formerly three times Premier of N.Z.
Feb. 16—Imperial troops visited Auckland.
Feb. 21—Appointment of Mr. Theo. Cooper as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
Mar. 11—Acquisition of Victoria Park site, Auckland, approved.
Mar. 25—Auckland Drill Hall burned.
Mar. 31—General census of the Colony taken for Sunday night; population, 772,719.
March—Brig "Linda Weber," 114 tons, Gisborne for Hokianga, lost with crew of 7.
April 6—Seventh N.Z. Contingent (600 officers and men, rough riders) sailed for South Africa, per S.S. "Gulf of Toronto."
May 22—Deceased Husband's Brother Marriage Act came into operation after Royal assent.
June 10—Boundaries of Colony extended to include Cook and other Pacific Islands.
June 10—Cornwall Park donated to the City of Auckland by Dr. J. Logan Campbell.
June 10—Arrival in New Zealand on board the "Ophir" of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.
June 11—1.30 p.m.: Welcome of their Royal Highnesses by the Governor, Premier and Ministers.
2 p.m.: Landing of their Royal Highnesses.
Royal procession through Auckland.
March past of the Friendly Societies.
Delivery of loyal addresses to His Royal Highness.



High Street, Dunedin, Otago, 1860

Executive Council, 1841-56

Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of New Zealand Previous to the Establishment of Responsible Government (not including the Officers Commanding the Forces).

Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, from 3 May, 1841, to 31 Dec., 1843; succeeded by Mr. Sinclair.

Francis Fisher, Attorney-General, from 3 May, to 10 Aug., 1841; succeeded by Mr. Swainson.

George Cooper, Colonial Treasurer, from 3 May, 1841, to 9 May, 1842; succeeded by Mr. Shepherd.

William Swainson, Attorney-General, from 10 Aug., 1841, to 7 May, 1856.

Alexander Shepherd, Colonial Treasurer, from 9 May, 1842, to 7 May, 1856.

Andrew Sinclair, Colonial Secretary, from 6 Jan., 1844, to 7 May, 1856.

[the three gentlemen last mentioned were nominated by Her late Majesty as ex officio members of the Executive Council. Two of them, the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer, were not members of the General Assembly, opened for the first time 27th May, 1854, but all three remained in office until the establishment of Responsible Government.]

James Edward Fitzgerald, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Henry Sewell, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Frederick Aloysius Weld, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 14 June to 2 Aug., 1854.

Francis Dillon Bell, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 30 June to 11 July, 1854.

Thomas Houghton Bartley, M.L.C., without portfolio, from 14 July to 2 Aug., 1854.

Thomas Spencer Forsaith, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

Edward Jerningham Wakefield, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

William Thomas Locke Travers, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept. 1854.

James Macandrew, M.H.R., without portfolio, from 31 Aug. to 2 Sept., 1854.

1901 Presentation to Her Royal Highness by the women of Auckland.
State dinner at Government House.
Illumination of the city, fireworks and naval display.
Reception at Government House.
June 12—Forenoon: Review at Potter's Paddock.
Presentation of medals to returned members of New Zealand contingents.
1 p.m.: Dinner to the veterans and returned contingents.
Laying the foundation stone of the Victoria School for Maori Girls.
State dinner, 8 p.m.
The Mayor's reception at 9.45 p.m.
Illumination of city.
June 13—Departure of Royal party by special train at 10 a.m. for Rotorua.
Welcome at Frankton Junction.
May 29-31—Winter Show, Canterbury Hall, Christchurch.
4.30 p.m.: Arrival at Rotorua.
Maori welcome at railway station.
Address of welcome from all the Maoris of New Zealand presented by Hon. James Carroll; upwards of 100 chiefs present.
8 p.m.: Dinner at Grand Hotel.
June 14—Weather fine. Visits to Ohinemutu, Whakarewarewa and Tikitere; poi dancing at the racecourse.
June 15—Grand Carnival ("Hui") of the Maori tribes; war dance of the Arawa; gifts of the Maori; gifts of Te Arawa; war dance and haka of the Ngatiporou.
Royal speech to the Maori people.
Haere ra!
12.30 p.m.: Departure of the Royal train for Auckland.
June 16—Sunday, 5 a.m.: The "Ophir," with the Royal party on board, with her consorts, the "St. George" and "Juno," departed for Wellington.
June 17—Arrival at Wellington of the "Ophir."
June 18—11 a.m.: Landing at Wellington wharf; welcome by the Mayor, Mr. J. G. W. Aitken.
Royal procession through the city.
Reception of Consuls.
Court of Investiture.
Inspection of veterans.
Soldiers' dinner.
March of the Friendly Societies.
Laying of the foundation stone of the Town Hall.
Maoriland Fête.
8 p.m.: State dinner.
9.45 p.m.: Reception at Government House.
Wellington illuminated.

Successive Parliaments

Successive Parliaments since the Passing of the Constitution Act Conferring Representative Institutions upon New Zealand, with the Dates of Opening of Sessions and Dates of Prorogation and of Dissolution.

Parliament.	Dates of Opening of Sessions.	Dates of Prorogation.	Dates of Dissolution.
First	27 May, 1854	9 Aug., 1854	15 Sept., 1855
	31 Aug., 1854	16 Sept., 1854	
	8 Aug., 1855	15 Sept., 1855	
Second	15 April, 1856	16 Aug., 1856	5 Nov., 1860
	(No ses., 1857)	..	
	10 April, 1858	21 Aug., 1858	
	(No ses., 1859)	..	
	30 July, 1860	5 Nov., 1860	
Third	3 June, 1861	7 Sept., 1861	27 Jan., 1866
	7 July, 1862	15 Sept., 1862	
	19 Oct., 1863	14 Dec., 1863	
	24 Nov., 1864	13 Dec., 1864	
	26 July, 1865	30 Oct., 1865	
Fourth	30 June, 1866	8 Oct., 1866	30 Dec., 1870
	9 July, 1867	10 Oct., 1867	
	9 July, 1868	20 Oct., 1868	
	1 June, 1869	3 Sept., 1869	
	14 June, 1870	13 Sept., 1870	
Fifth	14 Aug., 1871	16 Nov., 1871	6 Dec., 1875
	16 July, 1872	25 Oct., 1872	
	15 July, 1873	3 Oct., 1873	
	3 July, 1874	31 Aug., 1874	
	20 July, 1875	21 Oct., 1875	
Sixth	15 June, 1876	31 Oct., 1876	15 Aug., 1879
	19 July, 1877	10 Dec., 1877	
	26 July, 1878	2 Nov., 1878	
	11 July, 1879	11 Aug., 1879	
Seventh	24 Sept., 1879	19 Dec., 1879	8 Nov., 1881
	28 May, 1880	1 Sept., 1880	
	9 June, 1881	24 Sept., 1881	
Eighth	18 May, 1882	15 Sept., 1882	27 June, 1884
	14 June, 1883	8 Sept., 1883	
	5 June, 1884	24 June, 1884	

1901 June 19—Post Office installation.
The Ranfurly Cup.
Gift of the women of Wellington to the Duchess.
Presentation of war medals.
Afternoon reception, Government House.
8 p.m.: Second State dinner.
9.45 p.m.: Ministerial reception at Parliament House.
Presentation of address.
June 20—Visit to Petone woollen mills, Gear Meat Co., Government Railway Workshop.
The aquatic carnival.
Sports of the bluejackets.
The visiting journalists.
At the New Zealand Institute.
The Press dinner at Bellamy's.
June 21—The new railway offices; laying the foundation stone.
4 p.m.: Farewell to Wellington.
June 22—Arrival at Lyttelton.
The Royal landing.
Christchurch—The Royal procession.
12.15 p.m.: Presentation of Addresses at Provincial Council Chambers.
The Canterbury Memorial, Victoria Square; laying of foundation stone.
March past of the Friendly Societies.
Wire jumping at Te Koraha.
8 p.m.: State dinner.
Christchurch illuminated.
June 23—Sunday, 11 a.m.: Service at Cathedral.
Visit to Museum.
Gift of the women of Canterbury.
The second State dinner.
At the Hospital.
June 24—The Great Military Review in Hagley Park.
Presentation of war medals.
June 25—10 a.m.: Departure by special Royal train.
11.30 a.m.: Ashburton. Reception and address.
12.48 p.m.: Timaru. Reception and lunch.
2.40 p.m.: Oamaru. Gathering of school children.
Shag Point. Sir John McKenzie presented.
4.10 p.m.: Palmerston. Singing of National Anthem.
6 p.m.: Arrival at Dunedin.
City illuminated.
8 p.m.: State dinner at Fernhill Club.
Serenade by Dunedin Liedertafel.
June 26—Royal procession at the Octagon. Reception and Addresses.
Presentation of Address from the women of New Zealand by Mrs. Seddon.

Parliament.	Dates of Opening of Sessions.	Dates of Prorogation.	Dates of Dissolution.
Ninth	7 Aug., 1884 11 June, 1885 13 May, 1886 26 April, 1887	10 Nov., 1884 22 Sept., 1885 18 Aug., 1886 10 June, 1887	15 July, 1887
Tenth	6 Oct., 1887 10 May, 1888 20 June, 1889 19 June, 1890	23 Dec., 1887 31 Aug. 1888 19 Sept., 1889 18 Sept., 1890	3 Oct., 1890
Eleventh	23 Jan. 1891 11 June, 1891 23 June, 1892 22 June, 1893	31 Jan., 1891 25 Sept., 1891 12 Oct., 1892 7 Oct., 1893	8 Nov., 1893
Twelfth	21 June, 1894 20 June, 1895 11 June, 1896	24 Oct., 1894 2 Nov., 1895 19 Oct., 1896	14 Nov., 1896
Thirteenth	7 April, 1897 23 Sept., 1897 24 June, 1898 23 June, 1899	12 April, 1897 22 Dec., 1897 5 Nov., 1898 24 Oct., 1899	15 Nov., 1899
Fourteenth	22 June, 1900 1 July, 1901 1 July, 1902	22 Oct., 1900 8 Nov., 1901 4 Oct., 1902	5 Nov., 1902
Fifteenth	29 June, 1903 28 June, 1904 27 June, 1905	25 Nov., 1903 8 Nov., 1904 31 Oct., 1905	15 Nov., 1905
Sixteenth	27 June, 1906 21 Aug. 1906 27 June, 1907 29 June, 1908	3 July, 1906 29 Oct., 1906 25 Nov., 1907 12 Oct., 1908	29 Oct., 1908
Seventeenth	10 June, 1909 7 Oct., 1909 28 June, 1810 27 July, 1911	17 June, 1909 29 Dec., 1909 5 Dec., 1910 30 Oct., 1911	20 Nov., 1911
Eighteenth	15 Feb., 1912 27 June, 1912 26 June, 1913 25 June, 1914	1 Mar., 1912 8 Nov., 1912 16 Dec., 1913 6 Nov., 1914	20 Nov., 1914
Nineteenth	24 June, 1915 9 May, 1916 28 June, 1917 9 April, 1918 24 Oct., 1918 28 Aug., 1919	15 Oct., 1915 9 Aug., 1916 2 Nov., 1917 17 April, 1918 12 Dec., 1918 7 Nov., 1919	27 Nov., 1919

1901 Soldiers' dinner.
2 p.m.: Demonstration at Caledonian Grounds by 3,000 children.
Visit to Winter Show at Agricultural Hall.
8 p.m.: State dinner.
Court of Investiture.
June 27—11 a.m.: Laying of foundation stone Queen's Memorial Statue.
11.30 a.m.: Departure by special train for Lyttelton.
Timaru. Address of the women of New Zealand.
7.30 p.m.: Arrival at Lyttelton, and departure from New Zealand.
May 30—Hawker Street (Wellington) fire; 22 houses burnt.
June 24—Terrace School, Clifton Terrace, Wellington, burnt.
Aug. 1—Construction of Auckland electric tramways commenced.
Aug. 5—New Post Office in Hamilton opened.
Aug. 6—Sir John McKenzie died.
Aug. 7—"Discovery" sailed on Antarctic Expedition.
Nov. 5—Death of Mr. John Grigg, Longbeach.
Nov. 7—State Coal Mines Act passed.
Nov. 20—Tokaora Settlement offered to selectors.
Nov. 29—"Discovery," commanded by Capt. R. F. Scott, Antarctic explorer, arrived at Lyttelton.
Dec. 1—Daily mail service started between Onehunga and Wellington.
Dec. 21—"Discovery" sailed from Lyttelton for the Antarctic.

1902 Electrical laboratory added to Thames School of Mines.
Feb. 1—North Island division of the Eighth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa, per S.S. "Surrey."
Feb. 8—South Island division of the Eighth Contingent sailed from Lyttelton, per S.S. "Cornwall."
Feb. 20—Nihotupu water supply turned into the Western Springs, Auckland.
Mar. 12—South Island division of the Ninth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Port Chalmers for South Africa, per S.S. "Kent."
Mar. 19—North Island division of the Ninth Contingent sailed from Auckland, per S.S. "Devon."
Mar. 24—Landing of Pacific cable at Doutless Bay.
April 9—Pacific cable opened for traffic between New Zealand, Australia and Fiji.
April 14—North Island division of the Tenth N.Z. Contingent sailed from Auckland for South Africa, per S.S. "Drayton Grange."

SUCCESSIVE PARLIAMENTS.

Parliament	Dates of Opening of Sessions.	Dates of Prorogation.	Dates of Dissolution.
Twentieth	24 June, 1920	12 Nov., 1920	15 Nov., 1922
	10 Mar., 1921	24 Mar., 1921	
	22 Sept., 1921	13 Feb., 1922	
	28 June, 1922	1 Nov., 1922	
Twenty-first	8 Feb., 1923	19 Feb., 1823	14 Oct., 1925
	14 June, 1923	30 Aug., 1923	
	26 June, 1924	7 Nov., 1924	
Twenty-second	25 June. 1825	3 Oct., 1925	18 Oct., 1928
	16 June, 1926	14 Sept., 1926	
	23 June, 1927	7 Dec., 1927	
	28 June, 1928	11 Oct., 1928	
Twenty-third	4 Dec., 1928	19 Dec., 1928	
	27 June, 1929	11 Nov., 1929	
	26 June, 1930		

Builders All

Surely some workman has builded the pillar as well as the spire;
The cross that the painter has gilded was fashioned in somebody's fire.
Surely men dug in the ditches, prepared a place for the wall:
And someone has made with her stiches the flag that shall fly over all.
Someone has blended the plaster, and someone has carried the stone;
Neither the man nor the master ever has builded alone.
Making a roof from the weather, building a house for the King,
Only by working together, men have accomplished a thing.

All have a share in the beauty; all have a part in the plan;
What does it matter what duty falls to the lot of a man?
Whether a cross he was gilding, whether he carried the stone.
Each has a hand in the building; no one has builded alone—

—Douglas Malloch.

1902 April 14—Right Hon. R. J. Seddon sailed for London to attend Conference of Colonial Premiers and to represent New Zealand at His Majesty the King's Coronation.

April 19—Great Guatemala earthquake recorded at Christchurch.

April 19—South Island division of the Tenth Contingent for South Africa sailed, per S.S. "Norfolk."

April 23—Foundation stone of St. Matthew's Church, Auckland, laid.

April 24—Penny postage New Zealand to Australia.

June 2—End of South African War celebrated in New Zealand.

June 17—Makohine viaduct opened for traffic.

June 23—Death of Mr. W. S. Wilson, a senior proprietor of the "New Zealand Herald."

June 19—Death of Mr. John Deans, Riccarton.

June 26—Death of Most Rev. Bishop W. G. Cowie, Primate of New Zealand.

Aug. 9—Celebration in New Zealand on the occasion of the Coronation of King Edward VII.

Aug. 17—Death of Mr. J. L. Wilson, a senior proprietor of the "New Zealand Herald."

Aug.—Barquentine "Timaru," 354 tons, Lyttelton for Kaipara, lost with crew of 11.

Aug.—Return of N.Z. troops from South Africa; eighth contingent left Durban 5th July; ninth, 9th July; tenth, 15th July.

Aug. 28—New Zealand won Belgian Cup, Bisley.

Sept. 13—Neuchatel asphalting of Queen Street, Auckland, finished.

Oct. 5—New Drill Hall, Auckland, completed.

Oct. 10—Opening Blenheim-Seddon railway.

Oct. 17—Barquentine "May" wrecked at Kaipara.

Oct. 31—Pacific cable opened for traffic to Bamfield, Vancouver Island, via Fanning Island.

Nov. 7—Mrs. Mackechnie died, Auckland, leaving several public bequests.

Nov. 9—Wreck of the "Elingamite" on the Three Kings; 45 lives lost; Captain Atwood.

Nov. 16—Auckland electric tram service opened.

Nov. 16—Antarctic exploring ship "Morning" arrived Lyttelton.

Nov. 20—Severe earthquake, Wellington.

Nov. 21—Bishop Neligan appointed Anglican Bishop of Auckland.

Nov. 25—General election of Members of House of Representatives and licensing poll.

Successive Ministries and Premiers

Since the Establishment of Responsible Government in New Zealand in 1856.

Name of Ministry.	Name of Premier.	Assumed Office.	Retired.
1. Bell-Sewell	Henry Sewell	7 May, 1856	20 May, 1856
2. Fox	William Fox	20 May, 1856	2 June, 1856
3. Stafford	Edward William Stafford	2 June, 1856	12 July, 1861
4. Fox	William Fox	12 July, 1861	6 Aug., 1862
5. Domett	Alfred Domett	6 Aug., 1862	30 Oct., 1863
6. Whitaker-Fox	Frederick Whitaker	30 Oct., 1863	24 Nov., 1864
7. Weld	Frederick Aloysius Weld	24 Nov., 1864	16 Oct., 1865
8. Stafford	Edward William Stafford	16 Oct., 1865	28 June, 1869
9. Fox	William Fox	28 June, 1869	10 Sept., 1872
10. Stafford	Edward William Stafford	10 Sept., 1872	11 Oct., 1872
11. Waterhouse.	George Marsden Waterhouse	11 Oct., 1872	3 Mar., 1873
12. Fox	William Fox	3 Mar., 1873	8 April, 1873
13. Vogel	Julius Vogel, C.M.G.	8 April, 1873	6 July, 1875
14. Pollen	Daniel Pollen, M.L.C.	6 July, 1875	15 Feb., 1876
15. Vogel	Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G.	15 Feb., 1876	1 Sept., 1876
16. Atkinson	Harry Albert Atkinson	1 Sept., 1876	13 Sept., 1876
17. Atkinson (reconstituted)	Harry Albert Atkinson	13 Sept., 1876	13 Oct., 1877
18. Grey	Sir George Grey, K.C.B.	15 Oct., 1877	8 Oct., 1879
19. Hall	John Hall	8 Oct., 1879	21 April, 1882
20. Whitaker	Frederick Whitaker, M.L.C.	21 April, 1882	25 Sept., 1883
21. Atkinson	Harry Albert Atkinson	25 Sept., 1883	16 Aug., 1884
22. Stout-Vogel	Robert Stout	16 Aug., 1884	28 Aug., 1884
23. Atkinson	Harry Albert Atkinson	28 Aug., 1884	3 Sept., 1884
24. Stout-Vogel.	Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G.	3 Sept., 1884	8 Oct., 1887
25. Atkinson	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	8 Oct., 1887	24 Jan., 1891
26. Ballance	John Ballance	24 Jan., 1891	1 May, 1893
27. Seddon	Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, P.C.	1 May, 1893	21 June, 1906
28. Hall-Jones	William Hall-Jones	21 June, 1906	6 Aug., 1906
29. Ward	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.	6 Aug., 1906	28 Mar., 1912
30. Mackenzie	Thomas Mackenzie	28 Mar., 1912	10 July, 1912
31. Massey	Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey, P.C.	10 July, 1912	12 Aug., 1915
32. National	Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey, P.C.	12 Aug., 1915	25 Aug., 1919
33. Massey	Rt. Hon. William Ferguson Massey, P.C.	25 Aug., 1919	14 May, 1925
34. Bell	Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Henry Dillon Bell, P.C., G.C.M.C., K.C.	14 May, 1925	30 May, 1925
35. Coates	Rt. Hon. Joseph Gordon Coates, P.C., M.C.	30 May, 1925	10 Dec., 1928
36. Ward	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph George Ward, Bart., P.C., K.C.M.G.	10 Dec., 1928	28 May, 1930
37. Forbes	Hon. George William Forbes	28 May, 1930	22 Sept., 1931
38. Coalition	Hon. George William Forbes	22 Sept., 1931	—

1902 Dec. 8—Pacific (All Red) cable service opened for international business.
Dec. 15—Parnell electric tram service opened.
Dec. 26—His Majesty's Theatre, Auckland, opened.
Dec. 31—Export of frozen meat for year valued at £2,718,763.
Dec. 31—Export of butter and cheese for year valued at £1,369,341.

1903—Hamilton waterworks constructed.
Invercargill ward system abolished and became an individual borough.
Railway line from Auckland extended to Taumarunui.
Telephone installed, Waimate.
Observatory opened, Wanganui.
Feb. 14—Waipu settlement jubilee celebrated. (See special article).
Feb. 8—Death of William Rolleston, last Superintendent of Canterbury.
Feb. 28—Australian Squadron arrived at Auckland.
March 11—Death of Mr. A. G. Horton, senior proprietor of "New Zealand Herald."
March 16—Death of Sir Geo. Whitmore, K.C.M.G.
April 1—Greater Christchurch formed.
May 21—Bishop Neligan consecrated and enthroned, Auckland.
May 22—Mahuta Tawhaio Potautau te Wherowhero (formerly known as the Maori King) summoned to the Legislative Council and sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony.
May 24—Empire Day proclaimed in New Zealand (anniversary of birth of late Queen Victoria).
June 29—Opening of Parliament (fifteenth).
July 17—Kawau Island sold to syndicate.
Aug. 26—Cornwall Park formally opened.
Aug. 30—Waimangu Geyser played up vigorously. A sudden change of wind diverted the direction of the falling water, causing the death of three tourists and the guide (Joseph Warbrick), who went to their assistance.
Sept. 2—Diamond jubilee of Presbyterians, Auckland.
Sept. 11—Mr. F. R. Chapman appointed Supreme Court Judge.
Sept. 30—Running of Sunday trams sanctioned by Auckland citizens.
Nov. 18—State Fire Insurance Act passed.
Nov. 24—N.Z. Preferential and Reciprocal Trade Act passed.
Dec. 10—Veterans' Home, Auckland, opened.
Dec. 24—Kingsland tramcar accident, Auckland; three persons killed; many injured.

Speakers of the House of Representatives

With Dates of their Election and Dates of Retirement.

Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., elected 26 May, 1854. 15 April, 1856; retired 3 June, 1861.

Sir David Monro, Kt. Bach., elected 3 June, 1861, 30 June, 1866; retired 13 September, 1870.

Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B., elected 14 August, 1871; retired 21 October, 1875.

Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., elected 15 June, 1876; retired 13 June, 1879.

Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach., elected 11 July, 1879, 24 September, 1879, 18 May, 1882, 7 August, 1884, 6 October, 1887; retired 3 October, 1890.

Hon. Major William Jukes Steward, elected 23 January, 1891; retired 8 November, 1893.

Hon. Sir George Maurice O'Rorke, Kt. Bach., elected 21 June, 1894, 6 April, 1897, 22 June, 1900; retired 12 November, 1902.

Arthur Robert Guinness, elected 29 June, 1903; retired 10 June, 1913.

Hon. Sir Frederic William Lang, elected 26 June, 1913; retired 7 February, 1923.

Hon. Sir Charles Ernest Statham, Kt.B., elected 7 February, 1923.

1904—Installation of septic tank and sewerage system, Palmerston North.
Jan. 5—Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G., died at Christchurch.
Feb. 3—Hawera Industrial Exhibition opened.
March 26—Hamilton Fire Brigade formed.
April 1—"Discovery" returned to Lyttelton from Antarctic.
May 4—T. and S. Morrins' warehouse, Auckland, burnt; damage, £80,000.
May 24—Hamilton Telephone Exchange opened with 39 subscribers.
May 28—Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co.'s first meeting of Directors at Hamilton.
June 4—First sitting of District Court at Hamilton.
June 6—J. A. Thomson, first N.Z. Rhodes scholar.
June 20—Assumption of the Governorship of New Zealand by Lord Plunket.
Aug. 9—Earthquake, East Coast.
Sept. 2—First electric light in Hawera.
Sept. 3—Visit of French warship "Protei" to Auckland.
Sept. 8—Earthquake, East Coast, North Island.
Oct. 24—Destruction by fire of Grand Hotel, Rotorua; loss £20,000.
Dec. 21—Sir George Grey statue unveiled, Auckland.
Opening of fifth Hutt Bridge.
N.Z. Rifle Team competed at Bisley and won Kolapore Cup.
1905—Workers' Dwellings Act passed.
Invercargill Town Hall and Theatre built.
Gas works built, Waimate.
"All Black" Rugby football team visited United Kingdom, winning all matches but one.
Eighteen wapiti liberated at Milford Sound.
Jan. 29—Auckland University College Council decides to establish Schools of Mining and Commerce.
Feb. 12—Catholic Cathedral, Barbadoes St., Christchurch, dedicated and opened.
June 14—Title of N.Z. Representative in London altered to High Commissioner from that of Agent-General.
Mar. 7—St. Matthew's new stone church, Auckland, consecrated.
Mar. 22—Hamilton Town Hall opened by Hon. R. J. Seddon.
Mar. 23—Death of Hon. Sir A. J. Cadman, Speaker of Legislative Council .
Mar. 30—Loan of £150,000 for Waitakere water supply for Auckland City authorised.
April 22—General Booth visited Christchurch.

Speakers of the Legislative Council

With Dates of their Appointment and Dates of Retirement or Death.

Hon. William Swainson, appointed 16 May, 1854; retired 8 August, 1855.
Hon. Frederick Whitaker, appointed 8 August, 1855; retired 12 May, 1856.
Hon. Thomas Houghton Bartley, appointed 12 May, 1856; retired 1 July, 1868.
Hon. Sir John Larkins Cheese Richardson, Kt., appointed 1 July, 1868; retired 14 June, 1879.
Hon. Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G., appointed 14 June, 1879; retired 23 January, 1891.
Hon. Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G., appointed 23 January, 1891; died 28 June, 1892.
Hon. Sir Henry John Miller, appointed 8 July, 1892, 6 October, 1897; retired 9 July, 1903.
Hon. W. C. Walker, C.M.G., appointed 9 July, 1903; retired 5 January, 1904.
Hon. John Rigg (acting), appointed 5 January, 1904; retired 7 July, 1904.
Hon. Sir. A. J. Cadman, K.C.M.G., appointed 7 July, 1904; retired 23 March, 1905.
Hon. R. H. J. Reeves (acting), appointed 23 March, 1905; retired 4 July, 1905.
Hon. Sir C. C. Bowen, appointed 4 July, 1905; retired 4 July, 1915.
Hon. Sir C. J. Johnston, Kt., appointed 7 July, 1915; died 13 June, 1918.
Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross, Kt., appointed 1st November, 1918.

1905 May 30—Mr. Hamer's scheme of harbour improvements adopted by Auckland Harbour Board.
June 5—Electric tram service, Christchurch, opened.
June 14—Hon. W. P. Reeves, Agent-General, appointed first High Commissioner for New Zealand in London.
July 1—Waikato Hospital foundation stone laid.
July 29—Old Age Pensions Act passed, increasing annual pension to £26.
July 30—"All Blacks" left Wellington by S.S. "Rimutaka." Arrived London 10th September.
Oct. 2—Bequest of £10,000 to Jubilee Institute for the Blind at Auckland by late Mr. Wm. Mason.
Oct. 30—Workers' Dwellings Act passed.
Nov. 9—Railway to Waihi opened from Morrinsville.
Nov. 18—Death of Hon. Alfred Pitt, M.L.C., Attorney-General, Colonial Secretary and Minister of Defence.
Nov. 27—Mishap to S.S. "Mamari" at Calliope Dock; three lives lost.
Dec. 6—General election and licensing poll.
Dec. 23—Claymore and Kapanui collided in Auckland Harbour; five persons drowned.

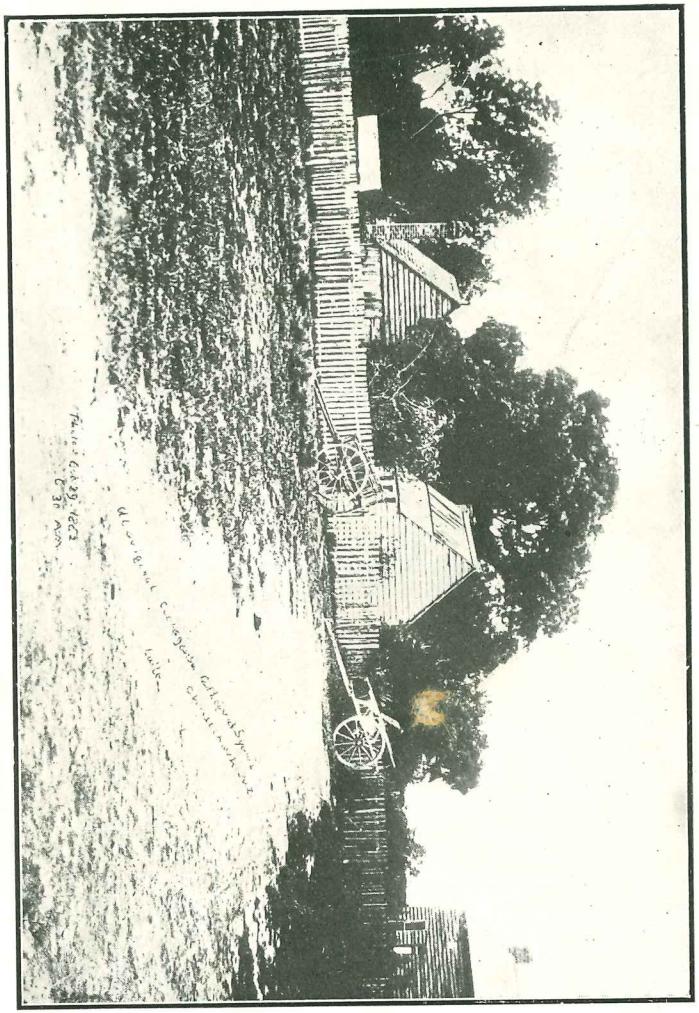
1906—Greenhills quarry purchased by Invercargill Borough Council.
Feb. 8—Hamilton Municipal Improvements poll for loan of £47,000 carried.
Mar. 28—Contract for £82,296 let for Queen Street Wharf, Auckland.
April 18—San Francisco earthquake.
April 29—N.Z. census taken; population 888,578.
May 19—Hamilton Borough census returns 2138, Frankton 502, Claudelands 1275: total, 3915.
May 24—Statue of Sir John Logan Campbell unveiled. Auckland.
May 26—Rolleston statue in Rolleston Avenue, Christchurch, unveiled.
June 10—Death of the Premier, Rt. Hon. R. J. Seddon.
June 21—Hall-Jones Government assumed office.
June 21—Fire destroyed the City Chambers, Auckland.
Aug. 6—Ward Government assumed office.
Aug. 15—Farmers' Auctioneering Company formed at Hamilton.
Oct. 5—Captain Cook memorial unveiled at Gisborne.
Oct. 29—Government Advances to Workers Act passed.
Nov. 1—N.Z. International Exhibition opened at Christchurch.
Nov. 14—Hamilton new courthouse opened.

1907—Death of Te Whiti.
Jan. 10—Hamilton saleyards opened in Ward Street; weekly sales initiated.
Jan. 30—One Tree Hill Drive opened by Sir John Logan Campbell.

Judges of the Supreme Court

Sir W. Martin, C.J.	10/1/1842	12/6/1857
H. S. Chapman	26/12/1843	March/1852
S. Stephen	30/7/1850	13/1/1858
Daniel Wakefield	—/10/1855	—/10/1857
Hon. H. B. Gresson..	8/12/1857	31/3/1875
Sir G. A. Arney, C.J.	1/3/1858	31/3/1875
A. J. Johnston	2/11/1858	1/6/1888
C. W. Richmond	20/10/1862	3/8/1895
H. S. Chapman	23/3/1864	31/3/1875
J. S. Moore (temporary)	15/5/1866	30/6/1868
C. D. R. Ward (temporary) ..	1/10/1868	—/5/1870
C. D. R. Ward (temporary) ..	21/9/1886	12/2/1889
Sir J. Prendergast, C.J.	1/4/1875	25/5/1899
T. B. Gillies	3/3/1875	26/7/1889
E. T. Conolly	19/8/1889	9/9/1903
Hon. Sir P. A. Buckley, K.C.M.G...	20/12/1895	18/5/1896
F. W. Pennefather (temporary) ..	25/4/1898	24/4/1899
J. C. Martin (acting)	12/4/1900	4/12/1900
Hon. Sir J. S. Williams	3/3/1875	31/7/1914
Hon. Sir J. E. Denniston	11/2/1889	5/8/1918
Hon. Sir W. B. Edwards	2/3/1890	31/1/1921
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, C.J. ..	22/6/1899	31/1/1926
Hon. Sir T. Cooper	1/2/1901	22/3/1921
Hon. Sir F. R. Chapman	11/9/1903	2/3/1921
Mr. Justice Button (temporary appointment)	12/3/1907	29/2/1908
Hon. Sir W. A. Sim	1/3/1909	29/8/1928
Hon. Sir J. H. Hosking	11/2/1914	18/2/1925
Hon. Sir J. H. Hosking (acting)..	9/3/1925	31/12/1925
Hon. Sir T. W. Stringer	19/2/1914	3/11/1927
Hon. Sir A. L. Herdman	4/2/1918	
Hon. Sir J. W. Salmond	14/5/1920	19/2/1924
Hon. Mr. Justice Reed	3/3/1921	
Hon. Mr. Justice Adams	22/3/1921	
Hon. Mr. Justice MacGregor ..	8/9/1923	
Hon. Mr. Justice Ostler	2/2/1925	
Hon. Mr. Justice Alpers	19/2/1925	21/11/1927

1907 Feb. 26—Auckland City Council decide to light streets by electricity.
April 15—Opening of Conference of Premiers at London. New Zealand represented by the Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, K.C.M.G.
April 15—N.Z. International Exhibition, Christchurch, closed; attendance, 1,967,632; deficit, £81,430.
April 20—Tollgates introduced in Hawera county to pay for asphalting the roads.
May—First issue of School Journal.
May 9—Hon. Sir Joseph Ward called to Privy Council.
May 22—First Winter Show in Auckland opened.
June 11—Steamer "Kia Ora" wrecked off Kawhia.
June 25—Death of Sir John Hall, first Resident Magistrate in Christchurch, and an ex-Premier of New Zealand.
July 3—First Waikato Winter Show opened.
Sept. 10—Style and designation of the Colony of N.Z. changed to Dominion of N.Z. by Royal proclamation.
Sept. 25—Passing of the Tariff Act.
Sept. 26—Proclamation of New Zealand as Dominion.
Oct. 26—Land and Income Tax Amendment Act passed.
Nov. 16—Extension of toll gates, Hawera county.
Nov. 20—Land Laws Amendmfent Act passed; lease in perpetuity abolished and renewable lease with periodical revaluation established.
Nov. 25—"Nimrod," in charge of Sir E. Shackleton, arrived at Lyttelton on voyage to Antarctic.
Lease-in-perpetuity system of land tenure abolished.
Railway from Auckland extended to Taihape (Main Trunk railway).
Water-supply service installed, Waimate.
Dec. 11—Parliament Buildings in Wellington burned.
1908 Jan. 1—"Nimrod" left Lyttelton for Antarctic. Returned 25/3/1909.
Jan. 1—"Nimrod" left Lyttelton for Antarctic. Re
Jan.11—Grafton Bridge, Auckland, commenced.
Jan.—Death of Mr. T. L. Joll, of Okaiawa.
Feb. 10—Extension of toll-gates, Hawera county, to Inaha and Okaiawa.
Feb. 10—Auckland City Council power station in Freeman's Bay opened.
May 17—Carnegie Library opened, Hamilton.
May 5—Work begun on Otira tunnel.
Aug. 8—First through train, Wellington to Auckland..
Aug. 9-15—Visit of America's "Great White Fleet" to Auckland: Admiral Sperry.
Oct. 6—New Zealand subsidy to British Navy increased to £100,000 per annum.
Oct. 6—Second Ballot Act passed.
Oct. 10—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Amend-



Original Cottages in Cathedral Square, Christchurch (Canterbury), N.Z. From a photograph taken October 29th, 1862

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Hon. Sir C. P. Skerett, C.J. ..	1/2/1926	13/2/1929
Hon. Mr. Justice Blair	1/2/1928	
Hon. Mr. Justice Smith	26/4/1928	
Hon. Mr. Justice Frazer .. .. (temporary appointment)	16/11/1928	13/2/1929
Hon. Mr. Justice Kennedy.. ..	11/2/1929	
Hon. Sir Michael Myers, C.J. ..	3/5/1929	

Mayors of the City of Auckland

1872	Archibald Clark	1896-97	A. Boardman
1872-4	P. A. Phillips	1897-98	P. Dignan
1874	H. H. Isaacs	1898-1901	D. Goldie
1874-5	F. L. Prime	1901	Dr. J. Logan Campbell
1875-6	B. Tonks	1901-3	A. Kidd
1876-7	W. J. Hurst	1903-5	E. Mitchelson
1877-8	H. Brett	1905-9	A. M. Myers
1878-80	T. Peacock	1909-10	C. D. Grey
1880-83	J. M. Clark	1910-11	L. J. Bagnall
1883-86	W. R. Waddell	1911-15	C. J. Parr
1886-89	A. E. T. Devore	1915-25	J. H. Gunson
1889-91	J. H. Upton	1925-31	G. Baildon
1891-93	W. Crowther	1931	G. W. Hutchison
1893-96	J. J. Holland		

Mayors of the City of Christchurch

Chairmen.

1862-3	John Hall
1863-5	John Ollivier
1865	Isaac Luck
1866	E. B. Bishop
1867	W. Wilson

Mayors.

1868	W. Wilson	1872	H. Sawtell
1869	J. Anderson	1873	E. B. Bishop
1870	A. Duncan	1874	M. B. Hart
1871	J. P. Jameson	1875-6	F. Hobbs

1908 ment Act passed: Boards of Conciliation abolished and Councils of Conciliation established.
Oct. 20—Bequest by Mrs. Knox of £70,000 to charity, Auckland.
Nov. 6—Last spike of Main Trunk Railway driven.
Nov. 17—General election and licensing poll.
Nov. 20—Waikato new hospital officially opened.
Nov. 24—Second ballots.
Dec. 1—Municipal abattoirs at Otahuhu opened.
Dec. 3-4—Severe earthquake Bay of Plenty. Whale and White Islands chiefly affected.
Dec. 7—Wellington-Manawatu Railways purchased by Government.
Sinking funds established, Invercargill Borough Council.
Swimming baths erected, Waimate.
Palmerston North Fire Brigade constituted.

1909—First recorded experiments in top-dressing, Hawera district.
Feb. 12—Steamer "Penguin" wrecked in Cook Straits; 75 lives lost.
Feb. 14—Daily express train, Auckland to Wellington, inaugurated.
Feb. 27—Hawera Technical School opened.
Mar. 22— Presentation of battleship "New Zealand" to Imperial Government by New Zealand.
Mar. 25—"Nimrod" returned from Antarctic.
April 9—Auckland Girls' Grammar School in Howe St. opened.
April 29—Bishop Selwyn centenary celebrated.
May—Amy Bock charged with masquerading as a male.
Aug. 16—Strand Arcade Fire at Auckland; damage, £60,000.
Aug. 17—Foundation stone of Technical College, Auckland, laid.
Sept. 17—Visit of Hally's Comet, 25th appearance since 12 B.C. First observed Prof. Barnard Yerks, Observatory, Chicago.
Oct. 25—First sod Auckland drainage scheme turned.
Dec. 24—System of compulsory military training introduced.
Dec. 24—Land Settlement Finance Act passed, to assist associations of private buyers in the purchase of freehold lands.
Railway line from Auckland extended to Wellsford.

1910 Gravitation water supply, Gisborne.
Jan. 10—Invercargill amalgamation with Avenal, North Invercargill, and East Invercargill, portion of South Invercargill (7th July), Lindisfarne and East End (1st April); area, 2549 acres.

1877	J. Gapes
1878	H. Thomson
1879-80	C. T. Ick
1881	J. Gapes
1882-3	J. G. Ruddenklau
1884-5	C. P. Hulbert
1886-7	A. Ayers
1888-9	C. Louisson
1890	S. Manning
1891	C. M. Gray
1892	W. Prudhoe
1893	Eden George
1894	T. Gapes
1895	W. H. Cooper
1896	H. J. Beswick
1897	W. H. Cooper
1898-9	C. Louisson
1900	W. Reece
1901	A. E. G. Rhodes
1902-3	H. F. Wigram
1904-5	C. M. Gray
1906	Hon Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G.
1907	Geo. Payling
1908-9-10	C. Allison
1911	T. E. Taylor (May to June)
1911	J. J. Dougall (July to April)
1912-19	H. Holland, O.B.E.
1919-23	Dr. H. T. J. Thacker
1923-5	J. A. Flesher, O.B.E.
1925-31	J. K. Archer
1931	D. G. Sullivan

Mayors of the City of Dunedin

1865-7	William Mason
1867-8	John Hyde Harris
1868-70	Thomas Birch
1870-3	Henry Smith Fish, Jr.
1873-4	Andrew Mercer
1874-5	Keith Ramsay
1875-6	Henry John Walter
1876-7	Chas. Steven Reeves
1877-8	Richard Henry Leary
1878-80	Henry John Walter
1880-1	Arch. Hilson Ross
1881-2	James Gore
1882-3	John Bryce Thomson
1883-4	Wm. Parker Street
1884-5	Arthur Scoullar
1885-6	John Barnes
1886-7	Rich. Henry Leary
1887-8	William Dawson
1888-9	Hugh Gourley
1889-90	John Roberts
1890-1	John Carroll
1891-2	Chas. R. Chapman
1892-3	Chas. Haynes
1893-5	Henry Smith Fish, Jr.
1895-6	Nath. Y. A. Wales
1896-7	Hugh Gourley
1897-8	Edward B. Cargill
1898-9	William Swan
1899-1901	Robert Chisholm
1901-2	Geo. Lyon Denniston
1902-3	Jas. Alexander Park
1903-4	Thomas Scott
1904-5	Thomas R. Christie
1905-6	Joseph Braithwaite
1906-7	George Lawrence
1907-8	John London
1908-9	John McDonald
1909-10	James H. Walker
1910-11	Thomas Cole
1911-12	William Burnett
1912-13	John Wilson
1913-14	Wm. Downie Stewart
1914-15	J. Bradley Shacklock (Mayoral term increased to 2 years)
1915-19	Jas. J. Clark, C.B.E.
1919-21	William Begg
1921-23	James S. Douglas
1923-27	H. Livingstone Tapley
1927-29	Hon. W. B. Taverner
1929-31	Robert S. Black

1910 Invercargill Harbour reclamation commenced.
Jan. 14—"Kaipara" grounded, Auckland Harbour.
Feb. 21—Lord Kitchener in Christchurch.
Feb. 24—4 bull moose and 3 cows liberated at Supper Cove, Dusky Sound, presented by the Canadian Govt.
Feb. 28—Lord Kitchener in Auckland.
Mar. 7—Joseph John Powelka committed for trial at Palmerston North on 5 charges of burglary and theft.
Mar. 12—Powelka escaped from custody.
Mar. 14—Powelka recaptured.
Mar. 20—Landslide at Waihi, Lake Taupo. Wi Tamoiwhana killed and several injured.
Mar. 23—Powelka escaped from Lambton Quay Police Station, Wellington.
April 9—Heavy flood at Waikino; main street a canal.
April 9—Halley's comet first observed in New Zealand at Gore, 3.30 a.m.
April 10—Boating fatality at Castlecliff, Wanganui; eight persons drowned—Mrs. Ludlam and four children, Mrs. Anderson and two children.
April 15—Hally's Comet seen from Wellington.
April 17—Hally's Comet seen from Auckland.
April 17—Powelka recaptured in hay loft at Ashhurst. During efforts at recapture a civilian named M. Quirke and Sergeant Maquire were shot. Powelka subsequently disappeared and is supposed to have left the country.
April 18—Great excitement in China at appearance of Hally's Comet.
April 21—Hally's Comet visible to naked eye from Auckland; speed of comet, three million miles per day.
April 28—Grafton Bridge, Auckland, completed; cost £35,250.
May 6—Death of King Edward VII.
May 10—Accession of King George V proclaimed in N.Z.
Ten moose purchased in Canada; liberated Dusky Sound
July 7—Foundation laid of Hamilton High and Technical School.
July 13—Hawera first Winter Show opened.
Aug. 1—Foundation stone laid of Auckland C.P.O.
Aug. 21—Dr. Cleary appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Auckland.
Sept.—New traffic bridge at Hamilton, over Waikato River, completed.
Nov. 29—"Terra Nova" left Lyttelton for Antarctica.
Third P.O. building erected, Waimate.
Public Debt Extinction Act passed.
National Provident Fund Act passed.
Workers' Dwellings Act passed.

Mayors of the City of Invercargill

1872-3	Hon. Wm. Wood	1895	W. B. Scandrett
1874	George Lumsden	1896	John Sinclair
1875	Thomas Pratt	1897	J. A. Hanan
1876	J. W. Mitchell	1898	Hugh Mair
1877	J. R. Cuthbertson	1899	John Stead
1878	Joseph Hatch	1899-1901	J. S. Goldie (Nov. 1899 to May 1901)
1879	George Lumsden		
1880	George Goodwillie	1901-2	C. S. Longuet
1881	N. Johnson	1903	Geo. Froggatt
1882	H. Jaggers	1904-8	W. B. Scandrett
1883	John Kingsland	1909	C. S. Longuet
1884	W. S. Moir	1910-11	W. A. Ott
1885	Geo. Froggatt	1912	W. B. Scandrett
1886	J. L. McDonald	1913-14	D. McFarlane
1887	David Roche	1915-16	D. McFarlane
1888	E. A. Tapper	1917-21	John Stead
1889	Thomas Fleming	1921-23	J. F. Lillicrap
1890	J. W. Mitchell	1923-27	A. Bain
1891	W. H. Hall	1927-29	John Miller
1892	J. W. Bain	1929-31	J. D. Campbell
1893	D. Macfarlane	1931	John Miller
1894	A. Raeside		

Mayors of the City of Nelson

1874-5	J. R. Dodson	1902 1903	J. Piper
1875-6	J. H. Levien	1903-1905	H. Baigent
1876-7	E. Everett	1905-10	J. Piper
1877	W. R. Waters	1910-11	T. Pettit
1877-81	J. R. Dodson	1911-13	T. A. H. Field
1881-82	E. Everett	1913-15	W. Lock
1882-87	C. Y. Fell	1915-17	C. J. Harley
1887-90	J. Sharp	1917-21	Hon W. W. Snodgrass
1890-1900	F. Trask	1921-27	W. Lock
1900-1901	J. A. Harley	1927	W. J. Moffatt
1901-1902	H. Baigent		

Mayors of the City of Palmerston North

1877-9 George M. Snelson
1879-82 James Linton
1882-3 Fritz Jensen
1883-4 George M. Snelson
1884-5 James Linton
1885-6 Alex. Ferguson
1886-7 Ludolph G. West
1887-9 Solomon Abrahams
1889-92 George M. Snelson
1892-3 Robert Edwards
1893-5 William Park
1895-9 Wm. Thos. Wood
1899-1901 Henry Haydon
1901 George M. Snelson (Died Oct. 31, 1901)
Nov. 1901-3 Wm. T. Wood
1903-4 Charles Dunk
1904-5 E. Orr Hurley
1905-7 Maurice Cohen
1907-8 Richard Essex
1908-23 Jas. A. Nash
1923-7 F. J. Nathan
1927-31 Jas. A. Graham
1931 A. E. Mansford

Mayors of the City of Wanganui

Past Chairmen of Town Board.

John Hanley, first chairman William Kells, third chairman
Geo. Beaven, second chairman

Past Mayors of Borough Council.

1872-3 W. H. Watt
1873-4 W. Hutchison
1874 R. Pharazyn
1874-5 E. Churton
1875-8 W. H. Watt
1878-80 T. Bamber
1880-1 W. H. Watt
1881-4 G. Carson
1884-6 F. M. Spurdle
1886-8 J. Laird
1888-90 A. J. Parsons
1890-1 H. Nathan
1891-2 A. J. Parsons
1892-6 F. R. Jackson
1896-7 J. L. Stevenson
1897-1904 A. Hatrick
1904-6 A. G. Bignell
1906-12 C. E. Mackay
1912 E. N. Liffiton
1912-13 C. E. Mackay
1913-15 T. B. Williams
1915-20 C. E. Mackay
1920-24 T. B. Williams
1924-27 Hope Gibbons, M.B.E.
1927-31 W. J. Rogers
1931 N. G. Armstrong (sitting Mayor)

Wanganui constituted a City 1st July, 1924.

Mayors of the City of Wellington

1870-3 Joe Dransfield
1874 C. B. Borlase
1875 William Sefton Moorhouse
1876-7 William Hutchison
1878-9 (to May 9) Joe Dransfield
1879 (remainder of year) William Hutchison
1880-81 William Hutchison
1882-5 George Fisher
1886 Arthur Winton Brown
1887-8 Samuel Brown
1889 John Duthie
1890 Charles John Johnston
1891 Arthur Winton Brown
1892-3 Francis Henry Dillon Bell
1894 Alfred de Bathe Brandon
1895 Charles Manley Luke
1896 George Fisher
1897 Francis Henry Dillon Bell
1898-9 John Rutherford Blair
1900-4 John Guthrie Wood Aitken
1905-8 Hon. Thomas William Hislop
1909 Alfred Kingscombe Newman, M.D.
1910-11 Thomas Mason Wilford, M.P.
1912 David McLaren
1913-21 John Pearce Luke
1921-5 Robert Alexander Wright, M.P.
1925-7 Charles John Boyd Norwood
1927-31 George Alexander Troup
1931 Thomas Charles Atkinson Hislop

Kings and Queens of England

Egbert, 802-839
Ethelwulf, 839-858
Ethelbald, 858-860
Ethelbert, 860-866
Ethelred I., 866-871
Alfred, 871-901
Edward the Elder, 901-925
Athelstan, 925-940
Edmund I., 940-946
Edred, 946-955
Edwy, 955-959
Edgar, 959-975
Edward the Martyr, 975-979
Ethelred the Unready, 979-1016
Edmund Ironside, 1016
Canute, 1017-1035
Harold I., 1035-1040
Hardicanute, 1040-1042
Edward the Confessor, 1042-1066
Harold II., 1066
William I., 1066-1087
William II., 1087-1100
Henry I., 1100-1135
Stephen, 1135-1154
Henry II., 1154-1189
Richard I., 1189-1199
John, 1199-1216
Henry III., 1216-1272
Edward I.,1272-1307
Edward II., 1307-1327
Edward III., 1327-1377
Richard II., 1377-1399
Henry IV., 1399-1413
Henry V., 1413-1422
Henry VI.,1422-1461
Edward IV., 1461-1483
Edward V., 1483
Richard III., 1483-1485
Henry VII., 1485-1509
Henry VIII.,1509-1547
Edward VI., 1547-1553
Mary, 1553-1558
Elizabeth, 1558-1603
James I., 1603-1625
Charles I., 1625-1649
Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649-1660
Charles II., 1660-1685
James II., 1685-1688
William III. and Mary, 1689-1694
William III., 1694-1702
Anne, 1702-1714
George I., 1714-1727
George II., 1727-1760
George III., 1760-1820
George IV., 1820-1830
William IV., 1830-1837
Victoria, 1837-1901
Edward VII., 1901-1910
George V., 1910-

Some Prominent World Events

1267 May 18—Trial by Jury in England.
1506 May 6—Columbus discovered America.
1568 Deposition and flight of Mary
1588 The Spanish Armada
1605 Nov. 5—Gunpowder Plot.
1607 Colonisation of America begins
1617 Raleigh's Expedition and Death (1618)
1628 Petition of Right
1629 Eliot's Imprisonment and Death (1632)
1634 Ship-money first levied
1640 Long Parliament meets
1642 Nov. 23—Tasman discovered Tasmania.
Dec. 13—Tasman discovered New Zealand.
1642 Battle of Edgehill
1644 Battle of Marston Moor
1645 Battle of Naseby
1649 Trial and Execution of Charles
1652 Dutch War to 1654
1653 The Instrument of Government
1658 Death of Cromwell
1667 The Cabal Ministry to 1673
1679 The Exclusion Bill
Habeas Corpus Act
1689 War with France to 1697
1692 Battle of La Hogue
1693 The National Debt
1694 The Bank of England
1694 Triennial Act
1695 Liberty of the Press
1696 Coinage renewed
1702 War with France to 1713
1704 Battle of Blenheim
1707 Union of England and Scotland
1713 Peace of Utrecht
1715 Jan. 12—London "Times" newspaper established.

1716 Septennial Act
1721 Robert Walpole Premier
1739 Hostilities between England and Spain to 1748
1741-8 War of the Austrian Succession
1742 Fall of Walpole
1745 The Jacobite Rebellion
1748 Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle
1756 The Seven Years' War to 1763
1757 Battle of Plassey
1759 Capture of Quebec
1760 Battle of Wandewash
1761 Fall of Pitt and Newcastle (1762)
1763 Peace of Paris
1768 Dec. 10—Royal Academy instituted.
1769 Oct. 7—Capt. Cook discovered New Zealand.
1770 April 20—Capt. Cook discovered N.S. Wales.
1776 Declaration of American Independence
1779-80 France, Spain and Holland join the Colonists
1779 Siege of Gibraltar to 1782
1781 Surrender at York Town
1782 Grattans' Declaration of Right
1783 Treaty of Versailles
William Pitt, Prime Minister
1789 Meeting of the States-General
1799 War in India to 1803
1800 The Union of England and Ireland
1802 Peace of Amiens
1803 Battles of Assaye and Laswaree
1803 April 5—First newspaper published in Australia.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar
1815 The new Corn Law
1815 Battle of Waterloo
1827 Canning, Prime Minister
1829 Repeal of the Catholic Disabilities
1832 The First Reform Bill passed
1835 June 2—First steamer to America.
1837 May 15—Melbourne founded.
1838 June 28—Queen Victoria crowned.
1840 Jan. 10—Penny postage in England.
1840 Feb. 10—Queen Victoria married.
1841 First Afghan War, 1838-42

1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws
1851 May 7—Gold found in Australia.
1858 Jan. 31—Launch of "Great Eastern."
1860 Civil War in United States, 1861-65
1863 Mar. 10—King Edward married.
1865 June 3 King George V. born.
1865 Death of Lord Palmerston
1866 July 27—Atlantic cable laid.
1867 The Second Reform Bill passed
1870 France declared a Republic.
1870 Franco-German War, 1870-71
1872 Nov. 17—Suez Canal opened.
1881 Sept. 20—President Garfield died from shot wounds.
1885 The Third Reform Bill passed
1886 General Election of 1886
1894 June 23—Prince of Wales born.
1899 Oct. 11—Boers invade Natal—war declared.
1900 May 17—Mafeking.
Oct. 27—Annexation of S. African Republics.
July 30—King Humbert, Italy, shot by anarchist.
1901 Jan. 22—Queen Victoria died.
1901 Sept. 6 President McKinley shot (died 14th).
1902 Jan. 30—Anglo-Jap. alliance announced.
1902 Oct. 31—Pacific cable opened.
1904 July 13—President Kruger died.
1906 April 18—Great San Francisco earthquake.
1909 April 6—Peary at North Pole.
July 26—Bleriot flew across English Channel.
1910 May 4—King Edward VII. died.
May 6—Accession of King George V.
1911 June 22—Coronation King George V.
1914 July 23—Austria's ultimatum to Serbia.
Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France.
Aug. 4—Britain declared war on Germany.
Aug. 12—Britain declared war on Austria.
Aug. 14—Panama Canal opened.
Aug. 23—Japan declared war on Germany.
Nov. 9—Raider "Emden" destroyed.

What the Reviewers Say

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